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LIST OF DEPARTURES
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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Moltan ..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	1100
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	8
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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Bombay 17th September 1913.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrive Bombay.	Depar. ture.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	11th Octr.	19th Oct
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Inaba Maru.		6180	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb...	21st Feb...
City of Calcutta.	A&C	7680*	12th Mar...	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar...	....
City of Manchester ..	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April..	11th April...
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A& C	7475	27th May .	25th May...

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Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out, from Liverpool	....	909	....	737

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DUMRA	1695,	Th. 16th Oct.	9 a.m.	‡ C. M.
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri. 17th Oct.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
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*PALAMCOTTA	3413 ,,	30th October.
†PURNEA	3306 ,,	13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov.

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The "Daily Telegraph," London, in its report of the British Music Exhibition writes as follows:—

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WANTED.—A Bandm[redacted] 92nd Punjabis, m[redacted] s steam 30 lief to Alipore. Apply [redacted]ping. instance to Col. GO[redacted]ging. 92nd Punjabis, care of U[redacted]g large face plates. Club, Simla. [redacted]rs apply to the

WANTED—A TYPIS[redacted] DIRECTOR OF knowledge of Engli[redacted] ORDNANCE STORES, be a cyclist. Also a C[redacted]h Division, Madras Arsenal. having experience of Ho[redacted]rs wil be considered. and Estate brokery. [redacted] Box No. 76 C/o. "Bombay

WANTED—A CAPITA[redacted] R SALE—TWO LANCASHIRE working or sleeping [redacted] BOILERS, 24 feet long, and 7 to invest Rs. 25,000 temporar[redacted] feet dia. with 3 Galloway tubes in a sound and well paying co[redacted] each flue, working pressure 50 lbs. on sound securities. Best te[redacted] per square inch. Built by Messrs. given. For full particulars apply [redacted]ox No. Thomas Beely, of Manchester, Eng- 87, care of "Bombay Chronicle." land. Price Rs. 2,000 each, offers will 0587 be considered. Apply to the

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a competent MOTOR DRIVER. Good reference. Willing to start on moderate salary. Apply to Motor Driver, care of The "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED on 12th December next a Matriculate or School Final 2ND ASSISTANT MASTER for the Talukdari Girassia School, Godhra. Must be fond of games. Pay Rs. 20-2-30 by annual increments, if services satisfactory. Apply, stating age with testimonials, to

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Rewa-Kantha, Godhra.

WANTED a MIDWIFE for the Jawhar State. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40. Applications should be sent with certificates.

R. N. MOHORIKAR,
Karbhari, Jawhar State,
Thana Dist.
Jawhar, 7th October, 1913.

WANTED—A really good Clerk, who must have had former experience in a Regimental Office and be a proficient typist. Pay according to qualifications. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted to the ADJUTANT, Bihar Light Horse, Muzufferpore.

WANTED.—For the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women, Benares, Surgical Theatre Sister. Pay Rs. 100 with board, lighting, punkhas and dhobi found. Only those versed in modern Aseptic Technique need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED HD. MISTRESS, Graduate or qualified Experienced Undergraduate, for Mofussil Girls' Eng. Sch. One knowing French, Chemistry preferable. Apply

MR. K. A. BALA,
Dy. Ed. Inspector,
75, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge of Mechanics to drive 15 H.-P., 1913 Model Daimler Car. Apply with certificates stating lowest salary required to

RAO SAHIB D. LAXMINARAYAN,
Kanhan Bridge,
Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED—A ROORKEE passed Sub-overseer and a Lighting Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 45 p.m. plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance, for Kaiganji Municipality. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAIRMAN Municipal Board Kasganj, & Collector Etah. No applications will be entertained after 21st October, 1913.

WANTED for the Hindu College, Delhi, One Professor of English on Rs. 150—10—200.

One Professor of Mathematics on Rs. 125—10—175.

The posts are permanent. Experienced M.A.'s of good standing and capable of teaching upto the B.A. Honours Standards are required. The selected candidates will be required to remain under moral obligation to stick to their posts for at least five years. Apply immediately to

S. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., F.C.S.,
F.R.A.S.
Principal.

WANTED—Twelve good and accurate SURVEYORS are wanted immediately for Survey of Nazul lands in the Berar Division for periods varying from 3 to 6 months on a consolidated salary at Rs. 60 per mensem. They will also be required to plot the surveys. They will receive actual joining expenses up to the respective District Head Quarters and from thence to the towns where the surveys are required up to the limit prescribed by Civil Service Regulations. These will be paid only on the satisfactory completion of 2 months' actual service. If any be found incompetent, he will lose all rights to both travelling expenses and pay.

Each Surveyor will enter into an agreement to serve the prescribed time. Application with testimonials should be forwarded so as to reach the Commissioner, Berar, by the 20th October, 1913.

B. P. STANDEN,
Commissioner, Berar

Dated Amraoti Camp, the 7th Oct. 1913.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, will commence work in the Elphinstone College Building, Bombay, at 8 a.m. on the 22nd October, 1913. Candidates for admission should apply to Mr K. S. AIYAR, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Aiyar will also attend at the Elphinstone College from 8 to 10 a.m. on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October. The fee payable for the first term will be Rs. 40.

Poona, 7th October, 1913.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE ORDINARY SHARES IN PROPORTION TO ONE SHARE IN TEN

SHARE WARRANTS to bearer may be deposited with the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd., on or before 14th October, for holders to participate. No Allotment to holders of less than 10 shares. Payment in full of £3.6 per new share may be made at once or first instalment of £1 per share. 0583

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD., LONDON

THE SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LD., LONDON, HEREBY NOTIFY that New Shares will be issued to existing ordinary shareholders pro rata, one share for every ten shares held but no allotment can be made to holders of less than 10 shares. Payments for New Shares can be made to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, in one sum of £3/6 per share on or before 16th October or by instalments of £1/ per share on or before 16th October, £1/5/ on or before 17th November, £1/1/ on or before 10th December, 1913.

Share Warrants to BEARER must be deposited with the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China before 12th October. 0587

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, at Girgaum, on MONDAY the 28th OCTOBER, 1913, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the question of re-opening the business of the Company from Kartika Shudha 1, the first of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended from the 7th of October, 1913.

By orders of the Board of Directors,
Secys. Treas. & Agents.
Secy. Treas. & Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1913. 0586

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

A MEETING of the DEPOSITORS, SAVINGS BANK, account holders and the Current account holders of the above bank will be held at Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, in the premises of the Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalay on SUNDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER, 1913 at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the question of re-continuing the business of the bank from Kartika Shudha 1 the first of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended on the 7th of October, 1913, on account of the sudden heavy rush in Bombay on the above Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
V. N. APTE & Co.,
Secys. Treas. & Agents.
10th October, 1913. 0585

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in BOMBAY, THIS MONTH for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European school or the VI of an English teaching school, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications accompanied by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of 12 months, and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1913. 0550

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY. COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by THE AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of STATIONERY required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1914.

2. Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, and should be addressed in sealed covers to THE AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed "TENDERS FOR STATIONERY."

3. Forms of Tender (which also contain the Specification and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and Contracts let) can be had on payment of Rs. 2 from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.
Office of The Superintendent of Stores,
Perambur, 7th October, 1913.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO LET—Rooms furnished or unfurnished on the ground floor of "SUNNYSIDE" behind the Byculla Club. Latest sanitary arrangements. Apply Mrs. BATLIBOI, next door.

TO LET—Large unfurnished Room with bathroom, verandah, E. L., Fans, Rs. 50. Another small room Rs. 15.—Apply "C.S." WHITE HOUSE, III Floor, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET—AIRY AND SPACIOUS residential quarters and office rooms at 56/60 Parsee Bazar Street, suitable for European and Eurasians. Rents very moderate. Apply to

THE RECEIVER,
0564 High Court, Bombay.

NOTICES

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RY. CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR 1914.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Oils, Waste and Tallow to the above Railway for the year 1914, and will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to 12 noon on the 6th November, 1913.

Full particulars together with tender form may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Secunderabad, on payment of British Rupee one.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD MERCHANT SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the property of the Ahmedabad Merchant Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, in Liquidation, situate at Ahmedabad, outside Raipur Darwaja, consisting of Lands, Messuages, Tenements, Mill Buildings, Engine, and Boiler Houses, Bungalow, Office, Chawl, Godowns, Warehouses, and other appurtenant Buildings, standing thereon, as also all and singular the Engines, Boilers, Spindles (about 17,500 in number), Looms (about 202), Machinery, Tools, Fixtures, Fittings, Implements, Utensils and Plant, known as the Ahmedabad Merchant Mill, will, under the order of the District Court at Ahmedabad, dated 25th January, 1913, and decree of the Hon. High Court in F. A. No. 47 of 1913, dated 13th August, 1913, be put up FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the compound of the District Court, at Ahmedabad, on the 11th October, 1913, at 1 p.m.

The sale is made free from all the mortgages and is subject to a reserved price and to the sanction of the District Court, at Ahmedabad.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had on application from the Official Liquidators of the said company, at Ahmedabad and permission for intending purchasers to inspect the property can be had on application to the Liquidators.

Dated this 17th day of Sept., 1913.
SAKERLAL N. DESAI,
NAVALSHANKER NARSINHPRASAD,
Official Liquidators of the above named Company.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED that on and after the 10th instant the payment of monies due in connection with the General Average of S. S. "Netravati" of 4th April, 1911, will be made on application to the B. S. N. Co., Ltd., 120, Frere Road.

For the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
120, Frere Road.
Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

NOTICE

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—

Kodibag, near Karwar, on the 11th November, 1913.

Teak logs 57,250 cft., teak poles 2,089, sissum logs 840 cft. and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 10,725 cft.

Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 18th November, 1913.

Teak logs 11,000 cft., sissum 400 cft., and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 42,000 cft.

For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D., Kanara.
Karwar, 23rd September, 1913.

S. S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived on the 9th instant from JAPAN via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF SUGAR per S. S. "LIGHTNING" from MAURITIUS are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 10th current and will discharge in Dock.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey damaged bags. No survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE, Co. LD.,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. Rahim Joosab & Co., the Secretaries of the Company, having resigned as Secretaries from the 7th. inst., Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co., have been appointed Secretaries of the Company, as and from that date.

The Directors also assure the Shareholders and Policy Holders that the Company will not suffer loss through the failure of the Credit Bank.

Dated, the 10th day of October, 1913.
By order of the Board,
A. HUSEIN & CO.,
Secretaries.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO, LD.,

TENDERS which should be addressed to THE AGENT, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, and should reach him not later than the 23rd OCTOBER, 1913, are invited for the purchase of two 23. H. P., 4 cylinder Milne-Daimler Motor Busses, to seat 18 passengers, which were used on the Kodaikanal Road—Krishnamma Naicken Topo service.

2. The Busses, which are stabled at Negapatam, are in thorough working order, and can be seen, examined and tried on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

3. Any further particulars that may be required can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

A MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly, 12th Sept., 1913. 0493

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

1. OWING to shortage of establishment in the Public Works Department of the Central Provinces and Berar it is proposed to appoint four TEMPORARY ENGINEERS and four TEMPORARY UPPER SUBORDINATES. Applications for these posts are invited.

2. Applications should be addressed to THE SECRETARY to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces and Berar, at Nagpur. The rate of pay which the applicant is prepared to accept and his age last birthday must be stated. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned, must be enclosed.

3. Selected applicants will, before appointment, be required to interview, at their own expense, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation or Buildings and Roads at Nagpur, and no appointment will be made without such interview. Appointments will be up to the 28th February, 1914, in the first instance, and extensions will be granted as found necessary in the interests of Government. All men appointed will be required to sign a Form of Temporary Service Declaration, a copy of which will be enclosed when arrangements for the interview referred to above are made.

4. Applicants who are at present in service must submit their applications through the head of the office in which they are employed.

5. Applications will be received at Nagpur up to the 25th October, 1913.

R. H. TICKELL,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Public Works Department,
Central Provinces.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: (8-30 Pictures only): 10.

The latest on our list of great films is a dramatisation of
SCOTT'S GREAT ROMANCE
IVANHOE.

A tale of England in the days of chivalry, when RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED was King and ROBINHOOD roved the green wood with his merry men. The great scenes include:—

The Siege of Torquilstone.
The Fight in The Lists.
ROBINHOOD MEETS THE KING.

All the scenery is laid amid the beauties of rural England, in and around CHEPSTON CASTLE.

A MASTERPIECE OF FILM MAKING.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
THE
JAPANESE MARVELS
in feats
MORE HAIR-RAISING THAN EVER.
Every time you see them they become more wonderful.

FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

147

COMING!
SENSATION AFTER SENSATION
Can be found in
WAMBA
A CHILD OF THE JUNGLE
Bloodthirsty Lions attack Baby Girl.

SEE

The escape of Baby Lillian by plunging headlong in the river.
The Race for Life between Portuguese Pete and the bloodthirsty lions.
The rescue of Baby Lillian by Wamba—the Jungle Woman.
The four-year-old child swims the river to escape the ferocious beasts.
The struggle on the cliff. The Man-Hunt, etc., etc.

Two Thousand feet of Hair-raising Incidents. Breathless Situations. Picturesque Locations. Fascinating Plot. Jungle Terrors and Realism.

LOOK OUT FOR
SATURDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1913.
TIME—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.
MATINEE SHOW at 5 to 6-30 on Saturday and Sunday.
CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

148

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.
From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11. New Programme.
DICK TURPIN AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS. { **AN EQUINE HERO.**

Two fine thrilling Dramas.

Also Every Night from 8-15 to 9-30. only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA.**

Do not Miss this Chance.

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea" only*
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

300

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commencing 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7 30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books in History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Refernce Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

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CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NIZAMPURA STREET.

Under instructions from and on behalf of Bai Bachubai wife of Cowasjee Framjee Mogrelia, Administratrix of the estate and effects of Bai Ruttonbai widow of Nanabhoy Hosangjee Mogrelia, deceased, pursuant to the Letters of Administration, therefore granted to her by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testimentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 15th day of September, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 77 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 158 and New No. 74-76, Old Survey No. 1673 and New Survey No. 937 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—

On or towards the East by the property formerly of Eduljee Cowaseje and now of Dossabhai Hormasjee Bhimardiwdlia, on or towards the West by the house of Maneckjee Cursetjee on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street, and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Solicitors for the Administratrix at their office No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 78 BALES ANJAR COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of and on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at the Godown of the Bombay S. Navigation Co., Ltd., Prince's Docks, the following:—

ex s.s. "Netravati."

78 bales Anjar cotton about 273 cwt (of various marks).

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the goods shall be cleared at his own expense by the purchaser within a day from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

150 casks cement, lubricating oil and earthenware, 1 bale cotton and woollen piece-goods, 3 bales cotton piece-goods (longees silk bordered, chemical bleachwood pulp, old newspaper and printing paper, perfumery, roofing cement, plate glasses, milk, hardware, window glass, glassware, tin plates, electric glass bulbs, 6 cases imitation new gold wire and silver lametta, 3 cases wines and spirit, wheat castorseed, cowries, farina, country tobacco, dried ginger, Basil steel bars, galvanized tubes, country brooms, horse-boxes, empty gas cylinders, deck chairs and various other articles.

Also at 5 p.m., (S.T.), in Prince's and Victoria Docks.

10 bags China clay, 38 casks cement, 1 case old spindles, 1 case machinery, and 25 tons pig iron.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1913.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the busines of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly, to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature though fallen slightly continues in excess in some places; night temperature is above the average at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is above the average in Rajputana both during day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess on the south Kathiawar Coast. Temperature remains higher than usual over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in the northern districts. Day temperature remains higher than usual at most places; night temperature is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1.51", Ratnagiri 0.20", Mormugao 1.27" and Karwar 1.11". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity has increased slightly but is yet about normal. Temperature is equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the Bombay Deccan: Ahmednagar has had 0.19", Poona 0.23" and Sholapur 0.11". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in large excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather conditions on the west Coast caused nearly general rain in the Konkan and also in the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has again been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, on the Coromandel Coast, fairly general on the Malabar Coast and local in the Carnatic; Trichinopoly and Negapatam reporting 1.05". each Cloud has increased in Kathiawar and Gujarat, owing probably to the north-westward movement of the disturbance in the Arabian sea. Heavy cloud persists on the Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

Isolated showers are likely in the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar and possibly in west Central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 10th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA.					
Bushire					
Do. (9th)	88.3	73.0	60	0.00	—0.01
Jask	94.8	88.3	23	0.00	—0.06
Muskat					
Do. (0th)	92.3	81.6	72	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—					
Multan	96.3	68.0	50	10.28	×5.55
Rawalpindi	88.9	57.1	69	24.44	+1.83
Lahore	97.4	61.7	59	18.09	+2.87
Sirsa	104.3	66.5	44	17.84	×5.62
Ambala	96.5	65.9	60	28.21	+4.67
Delhi	97.5	71.8	48	13.66	—0.91
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	102.0	76.0	43	7.39	—17.26
Mainpuri	100.8	71.1	61	10.66	—13.33
Jhansi	101.6	77.5	40	9.64	—25.37
Cawnpore	95.6	74.5	66	18.32	—14.35
Allahabad	98.1	74.0	60	22.36	—13.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	96.6	64.8	62	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	90.0	75.5	55	12.01	+5.88
Hyderabad	98.6	73.7	49	11.16	—7.78
Jodpur	102.2	78.1	23	12.71	—9.09
Kotah	102.6	78.6	41	15.62	—0.60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	97.0	73.5	61	38.37	+25.04
Navanagar	89.3	77.7	76	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	101.6	82.3	77	24.55	+7.49
Rajkot	100.1	78.3	45	28.55	+2.93
Bhavnagar					
Para.	98.5	79.8	59	35.05	+16.13
Surat	97.9	80.1	78	37.46	—2.30
Ahmedabad	101.6	80.7	48	35.61	×6.74
Deesa	101.3	67.9	55	35.15	+11.94
Neemuch	97.9	75.0	29	23.89	—3.31
Indore	95.1	73.1	62	36.48	+5.68
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	93.8	67.8	62	30.39	—20.75
Saugor	97.8	73.6	38	22.92	—19.38
Hoshangabad	94.6	71.4	62	36.31	—0.81
Khandwa	98.2	75.1	46	38.15	+10.29
Akola	98.2	70.5	51	26.78	—2.28
Amraoti	95.8	73.3	54	34.77	+4.96
Nagpur	95.6	71.8	61	43.25	—0.65
Chanda	93.0	70.0	81	?	
Raipur	92.7	72.6	72	35.33	—9.57
KONKAN—					
Bombay	88.9	75.8	90	1.51	70.12	+0.53
Ratnagiri	85.8	74.4	79	0.20	70.06	—27.30
Mormugao	83.5	73.7	97	1.27	91.76	+4.97
Karwar	82.7	73.5	91	1.11	91.52	—22.23
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	97.4	78.1	49	..	14.87	—5.15
Ahmednagar	90.1	68.0	81	0.16	20.98	+2.03
Poona	91.0	68.8	89	0.23	24.11	×2.05
Sholapur	88.8	71.1	84	0.11	12.52	—11.81
Bijapur	84.1	69.3	84	0.04	14.04	—2.09
Belgaum	77.8	66.5	90	0.06	36.41	—6.80
Aurangabad	92.4	71.0	58	..	21.33	—3.35
Nizamabad (Indar)	92.4	70.2	70	..	36.89	+0.36
Hyderabad	87.3	71.7	76	..	14.89	—10.17
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.3	74.3	84	0.02	89.07	+21.84
Calicut	81.3	74.1	95	0.33	86.79	—4.73
Cochin	85.7	73.7	91	0.49	77.15	+1.21
Colombo	85.0	73.5	93	..	17.42	—6.43
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	76.2	95	0.80	27.51	×2.74
Bellary	89.5	70.8	87	0.70	10.57	—1.73
Cuddapah	90.0	71.5	92	0.35	13.07	—8.16
Madras	88.0	73.5	93	0.91	12.48	—5.95
Bangalore	82.3	66.3	90	0.10	18.78	—3.53
Coimbatore	85.9	71.8	92	0.04	5.62	—1.61
Trichinopoly	88.6	73.3	85	1.05	9.06	—3.63
Negapatam	89.7	70.7	86	1.05	13.90	×1.90

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The depression which passed into the Arabian Sea yesterday has developed into a storm which is now approximately two hundred miles west-south-west of Bombay and moving north-westwards. Conditions remain unsettled in the Bay and rain continues in the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, south Hyderabad, Madras-Deccan, north Madras coast; fairly general in Lower Burma, Bombay-Deccan, Malabar, south-east Madras; and local in Upper Burma.

Principal amounts:—Victoria Point and Mandalay one inch; Bombay, Marmagoa one and half; Karwar one; Gulbarga three-quarters; Nagapatam Trichinopoly, Madras and Cocanada one; Bellary and Masulipatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Gujarat.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning had passed through an area of unsettled weather near Bombay due to a storm which was then to her south.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 10th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·771
Temperature of Air	degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	70·7
Dew Point	"	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·850
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8·6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do.	"	76·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW SSW, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	106
Fall of Rain	inch	1·50
Total fall during month	"	1·50
Total fall during year	"	70·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 10th October	"	0.01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th October 1913 was 30·009 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water			Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	Oct.	h.	m.		ft in
Fri.	10	m 8	50		25 8
		9	6	a	26 3
Satur.	11	m 9	23		26 0
		9	41	a	25 2
Sun.	12	m 9	50		26 4
		10	13	a	26 0
Mon.	13	m 10	16		26 7
		10	43	a	26 9
Tues.	14	m 10	41		26 9
		11	13	a	27 5
Wed.	15	m 11	6		26 11
		11	43	a	27 10
Thurs.	16	m 11	32		26 11

1913		Low water			Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.			
	Oct.	h.	m.		in
Fri.	10	m 1	49		19 3
		3	4	a	19 5
Satur.	11	m 2	42		18 6
		3	32	a	19 0
Sun.	12	m 3	22		17 9
		3	57	a	18 8
Mon.	13	m 3	56		17 1
		4	22	a	18 4
Tues.	14	m 4	28		16 6
		4	47	a	
Wed.	15	m 4	19		18 2
		5	32	a	16 1
Thurs.	16	m 5	30		18 2
		5	37	a	15 9

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10. (Fri.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
11. (Satur.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20 m
12. (Sun.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19 m
13. (Mon.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18 m
14. (Tues.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18 m
15. (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17 m
16. (Thurs.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Some as before.

First Quarter.	Oct. 7th.	7h 16·2m.	A. M.
Full Moon	15th	11h. 35·9m.	A. M.
Last Quarter.	23rd	4h. 23.0 m.	A. M.
New Moon.	30th	7h 59.2 m.	P. M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 10th

S. S. Ferenze	Geovamini	Genoa	
S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	Oct. 5
S. S. Pundua	Handcoc	Durben	Sept. 20
S. S. Lightning		Mauritius	Sept. 27
S. S. Ilford	Nicoll	Calcutta	Sept. 27

DEPARTURES.

October 10th

S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi
S. S. Itonus	Piyott	Jeddah
S. S. Islami	Hughes	Do.

The following vessel began to load on Friday:—

Steamer		
Ferenze	for	Genoa etc

S.S. Firenze:—The Rubattine Line steamer Firenze, 2322 tons, Captain M. Geovamini, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa which port she had left on September 24th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, which port she had left on October 5th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Captain A. R. Handcock, arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban, which port she had left on September 20th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lightning, 2122 tons, Captain G. T. Cook, arrived in harbour on Friday from Mauritius, which port she had left on September 27th with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S.S. Ilford:—The steamer Ilford, 2786 tons, Captain F. F. Nicolle, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta which port she had left on September 27th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Itonus:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itonus, 3441 tons, Captain H. G. Pigott, sailed on Friday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1132 pilgrims.

S.S. Islami:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain T. Hughes, sailed on Friday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 737 pilgrims.

The P. & O. S. S. Assaye, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 13th instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of London outward bound sailed from Marseilles on the evening of the 8th instant.

The same Company's steamer City of Bombay outward bound is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant.

FRIDAY, October 10th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Steamer	Capt.	contc.
B. Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Schwatrenfels	Ketnwien	T. M. & Co
F. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
H. Dargin	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Soyo Maru	Makt	S. W. & Co
M. Bombay Maru	Tosawa	N. Y C
N. Evandale	Adam	J. F. & Co
P. Wachtfels	Heper	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Umono	Forest	W. & A. G. & Co
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Ixtar	Jacob	T. M. & Co
4. Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co
5. Baron Innerdale	Solitzes	J. Y. & Co
7. Volumnia	Plough	T. M. & Co
9. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chakrata	smith	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
16. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
Netravati	Faleera	B. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
Angus	Dakers	A. V. & Co
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co
Clan-Fraser	Morris	J. F. & Co
Devanah	Hickey	P & O. S. & Co
Berenze	Geovamini	Rubattino Line.
Highland	Monarch	Scot.
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T M. & Co
Kofa	Misert	M. H. & Co
Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Luzon Maru	sukawa	N. Y. K.
Lightning	Cook	M. M. & Co.
Ora	Fenwick	M. M. & Co
Pundica	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Rysbergen	Bergar	M. M. & Co
Soyo Maru	Maki	S. W. & Co
Strakacy	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of additional passengers per s. s. Salsetee to London on 11th October, 1913.

Capt. F G Marsh, Mr. Budrudin, Mr. G Burlingham, Mr. H M Marx, Mr. Clark, Mrs. S J Whitehall, Mr. M R Watson, Mr. Ally Mahomed, Mr. G Wiggins, Mr. G. Worsley, Mr. M J Avashea, Mrs. E W Danson.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	LONDON, Oct. 9.
Consols 2½ %	72 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25,28
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45½
Bar Silver Spot	28 1-8
" 2 months hence	28 1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 5-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 9
Interest day to day loans	½
Interest 7 day market loans	½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 10.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market remained in a dull and depressed state and a slight fall was reported. The Market opened at Rs. 95-1-6 gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-0-6 for 31st October delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-8-0.

SHARES.

To-day the Share Market stood steady and did not exhibit any fluctuations as it as closed at 1 p.m. on account of the October settlement of shares which is a very heavy one.

Fazuls stood in the vicinity of Rs. 550 and Davids at Rs. 527-8 for Mahurat.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,950.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,280.

Crescent declined to Rs. 106-4.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 57-8 and the Bank of India to Rs. 64-8.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 83-4.

On account of the non-receipt of transfers in time, which had fallen due to-day several shares were put to auction at a very favourable rate. Some of the investors got a good advantage as they obtained them at a comparatively very low figure.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £33,700,090... Loss £1,900,000
Public Deposits £ 6,000,000... ..... £3,700,000
Other Do.... £41,200,000... Inc. £1 400,000
Govt. Securities. £14,500,000... .....£1,200,000
Other Securities. £25,500,000... Dec. £2,700,000
Notes and Gold.. £24,900,000... .....£1,500,000

The Bank Reserve is 53 % of its Liabilities

Arrivals:—
Principe De Piemonte.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.

	Bale
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	7,000
Total Day's Imports	7,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady good biz done.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Weak

Tone of Manchester Market:—Business quiet

Mid. American	7·85 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·05 d

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13.00 Mar. 13.08.

New York Official noon call Jan 12.98 Mar. 13.06

New Orleans 10 a. m. Jan. 13·23 Mar 13·28

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·11	7·08
N. D.	7·03	7·00
D. J.	7·03	7·00
J. F.	7·03	7·00
F. M.	7·03	7·00
M. A.	7·03	7·00
A. M.	7·02	7·00
M. J.	7·02	6·99
J. J.	6·99	6·97
J. A.	6·97	6·94

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone .. .. Barely Steady
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 4,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
O. N.	7·08	7·04
N. D.	7·00	6·97
D. J.	7·00	6·97
J. F.	7·00	6·97
F. M.	7·00	6·97
M. A.	7·00	6·97
A. M.	7·00	6·96
M. J.	6·99	6·96
J. J.	6·97	

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 65,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 28,000
Day's Exports to Continent 5,000

Futures at New York Jan. 12.99 Previous closing price 13·13.

Futures at New York Mar. 13 05. Previous closing price. 13·26.

Declined owing to favourable weather Reports and to Weakness in southern spot markets and increased offerings

Spot Cotton at New York 13.70. Previous price 13·90

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 9·16. Previous price 13 11·16

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·20. Previous price 13.40.

Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·28. Previous price 13.47

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10½
Demand Bills		4.85⅝
Silver Commercial bars		64⅜

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue on payment of rations to volunteers and Boy Scouts who will compete at Delhi in February 1914 in the All India St. John Ambulance competitions. The recovery rate for the rations will be that laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume Appendix 2.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 10.

The local market is quiet but steady with Good Broach at Rs. 315½ and Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 251½.

The American markets continue to favour Bears and the attitude of the spinners is helpful to the bearish campaign. At present it is true that facts and figures go for very little sentiment is the governing factor, though in the long run the economic facts of the situation make the price level, and not market sentiment.

Messrs. Neill Bros. have issued a circular in which they review the cotton season 1912-13. They give the trade 'takings' of American cotton at 14,423,000 bales compared with an actual consumption of 14,750,000 bales against 15,600,000 bales and 14,900,000 bales respectively in the previous season, and the mill stocks on August 31st at 1,243,000 bales compared with 1,570,000 in 1912. Thus it and 14,900,000 bales respectively in the previous season, and the mill stocks on August 31st at 1,243,000 bales compared with 1,570,000 in 1912. Thus it is seen that consumption exceeded the 'takings' by 327,000 bales, and that the closing mill stocks were this amount less than twelve months ago.

They say that assuming the approximate correctness of the above figures the total visible and mill stocks on August 31st amounted to 2,278,000 bales against 2,851,000 bales last year.

Regarding the growing crop, Messrs. Neill Brothers state that should it happen to give 14,000,000 bales there would be a supply to meet the season's requirements of 16,278,000 bales, compared with 17,028,000, 17,751,000 and 13,878,000 bales in the previous three seasons respectively.

In regard to the Bureau condition figures they think this authority has greatly over-estimated the deterioration in Oklahoma and also to a considerable extent in Texas; but say it is not to be denied that both of these states must have suffered severely, although they believe that Texas will still benefit by timely rains and might even start some new growth, the fruition of which would, however, depend upon a prolonged picking season with an absence of frost. Very much in the ultimate total must depend upon the realisation of the good promise in the Atlantic States, whilst in the South-West any permanent and important recuperation will be dependent upon the date of killing frost.

Messrs. Neill Brothers say they are not yet in a position to give any definite forecast as to the probable crop.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1913	1912	Difference
Receipts for the week	23,306	2,980	20,326
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Oct.	91,807	29,463	62,434
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	2,875	405	2,470
China Japan and Coast Ports	5,098	2,216	2,882
Total	7,973	2,621	5,352
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 9th Oct.			
Europe	99,301	22,253	77,048
China	2,033		2,033
Japan	33,812	2,200	31,612
Coast Ports	806	304	498
Total	135,952	25 757	1,10,195
Afloat to Harbour			
Europe	13,940	8,800	5,140
China Japan and Coast Ports	12,354	Nil	12,354

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway, from 1st to 30th Sept. 1913 .. 1,264 Bales.
Do by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st to 27th Sept. 1913 .. .. 1,058 Bales.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	251½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	262	..	Do
Do.	..	261	..	25-1-13
Do.	..	260	..	25-11 13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	..	260	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandesh	..	282	271	Do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	315	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	..	300	..	Do
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomawatty	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	3·7	3·5½		25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do, Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..

UPSIDE DOWN AIRMAN.

AMAZING FEATS.

M. PEGOUD'S FLIGHTS AT BROOKLANDS.

On September 25, at Brooklands, in the calm airs of a magnificent autumn day, he performed a bewildering series of aerial acrobatics, and succeeded in electrifying London just as he had previously held in breathless thrall our more excitable neighbours across the channel, says the "Daily News." Madness in mid-air some may call it—and no doubt to a certain extent it is—but it is something more than that.

SPIRITED AND FEARLESS.

It is an amazing example of what a young man, utterly fearless, full of high spirits, and splendidly certain of his uncanny command of the elements, can do with an apparently unwieldy, whirring, roaring contraption of steel and wood and canvas, far away up in high heaven, with flocks of outraged starlings screaming around him in righteous amaze that their own element should be so trespassed, and thousands of awestruck human beings far below so held with his utter daring and the devil-may-care antics of him that they could do nothing but gasp, and gasp again. They had no breath to cheer. Their hearts were throbbing in their throats until, with a saucy flick of the tail and a final waspish snarl from the wonderful little Gnome engine, the yellow monoplane came to earth again as gently and as easily as a lark after her climb in cloudland.

GREAT FUN!

And then—a great roar of approbation, a regular musketry-rattle of hand-clapping, a waving of hats, of handkerchiefs, and a great, hearty British shout of "Bravo! Bravo!" which must have set the blood racing through the gallant young Frenchman's veins as his bold eyes shone and his merry laughter rang out.

"Merci! messieurs et mesdames, merci! Voila! and what did you think of it? Ah! But you should have been up there with me to feel the thrill of it—the joy of it. It is all very sweet, and *great fun!*"

And so M. Pegoud, the irresistible the invincible, jested with death. It was all great fun!

A MASTER OF FLIGHT.

A stubby, hard-knit little man is M. Pegoud, laughter-loving and absolutely French, with never a care on his broad shoulders, delightfully polite to everybody crowding around him demanding his autograph, with the bold eye of a hawk and the light step of a stage dancer. But he is no circus showman to bow and gesticulate before the gaping throng. He get down—or rather up—to his business with no delay; he's up in cloudland in a twinkling, knowing what he has to do and doing it with such consummate grace and such command of his material that his astonishing topsy-turvy acrobatics seem almost absurdly easy. Just as a master musician performs miracles upon his violin with a sure and easy touch in the most difficult concerto, so does this wizard airman juggle with the harmonics and the arpeggios of his entrancing art—doing the impossible with ridiculous ease and nonchalance.

SOARING INTO THE BLUE.

M. Pegoud made his bow—no more than a merry little wave of the hand—to a huge crowd, drew a white sweater over his stalwart chest, fixed his hat firmly on his head, adjusted the shoulder straps that held him in his seat, and soared off into the blue with the Bleriot singing a highpitched song as she flew. Already a huge biplane with a photographer nestled snugly in the canvas had gone up ahead to record the scene pictorially. This machine now hovered two or three thousand feet up, almost motionless, awaiting events, for all the world like a kestrel poising before she darted down upon her prey.

There was a touch of what may happen in future aerial warfare in all this—an uncanny touch which all of us rooted to mother earth down below could not fail to realise: the hovering hawk with talons bared and eyes aflame. . . . But this is by the way. We were only out on this windless afternoon just for a merry dance in the air, a gallivant amid the clouds.

THE ANIMATED CORKSCREW.

Up, up climbed M. Pegoud in his little monoplane; the drone of his engine became a faint whine, and then ceased; he and his astonishing box of tricks became no more than a speck. Then this speck—now black and now yellow in the changing light of the afternoon—suddenly moved downwards and began to take the motion of an animated corkscrew, of something climbing very rapidly down an invisible spiral staircase. The crowd shuddered; but this was nothing to what was to follow.

M. Pegoud speedily wearied of his spiral staircase; it was too easy. So he climed up it again, soared through a flock of the most upset starlings that ever flew at Brooklands or anywhere else, and once clear of these feathered, chattering interlopers, changed his methods and his form

OVER AND OVER IN THE AIR.

He flew straight for the sun for a few hundred yards, and then seemed to stop dead in mid-air, stood on his head, with his tail saucily perked like a cock-robin's at mating time; and then—great heavens!—turned slap over sideways, as a swimmer turns from the breast stroke to the side stroke, until the westering sun made a vivid limelight splash of shine upon the tops of his wings—head down, heels and wheels a-tilt to starland, and an angry little puff of black smoke feathering out behind in a swirl of protest. . . .

Down below we crawling ants of humanity gasped oh! oh! from our hill. Our necks absolutely clicked at the crick we were giving them; forsooth, we had to let them crick and click, for we could not move an inch to relieve them. And then—another twist and twirl, and the upsidedown airman was right side up once again, and safe (as he would doubtless call it). But only for a moment. In a flash he was topsy-turvy again, and again, and again, and again.

DOWN—AND UP AGAIN.

Four times he thus thrilled and amazed us, turning over and over as a playing porpoise turns at sea; and at the fourth turn, with heels uppermost, he found a moment to wave a merry arm to us to let us know that he was enjoying himself hugely. Then, down he came like a feather for lightness, chased hard by the lumbering motor-bus of a biplane in his wake; down he came, kisseed the earth, and kissed his hand to us.

"Voila, messieurs!"

Pegoud was cheered and chaired back to the hangars in a tremendous scene of enthusiasm. "Easy?" said he. "Pouf!" And then, though he was supposed to have a rest of half-an-hour, he would do nothing of the sort, but climbed back to his machine after a cup of tea, and soared again.

THREE SOMERSAULTS.

"I will show you—" said he; and we heard on more, for the hornet-hum of his trusty Gnome drowned the rest of the sentence. What he was to show us speedily came. A couple of thousand feet or so up he dived again, came down like the stick of a rocket for two or three hundred feet, and then performed three complete somersaults—head over heels, clean and fair, as prettily as any acrobat ever did the trick on the Empire stage. He tricked and tumbled in the air as freely and as courageously as any tumbler pigeon ever tumbled. This was no longer a man and a machine perilously adventuring in an unaccustomed element but a bird freely and easily tossing and tumbling amid the clouds.

At sundown M. Pegoud was still merrily at his acrobatics. So enchanted was he at his amazing game that it was almost impossible to get him to come down.

It is stated that the Brooklands Club Committee are paying £2,500 for M. Pegod's three days' engagement.

M. PEGOUD.

THE UPSIDE DOWN AIRMAN.

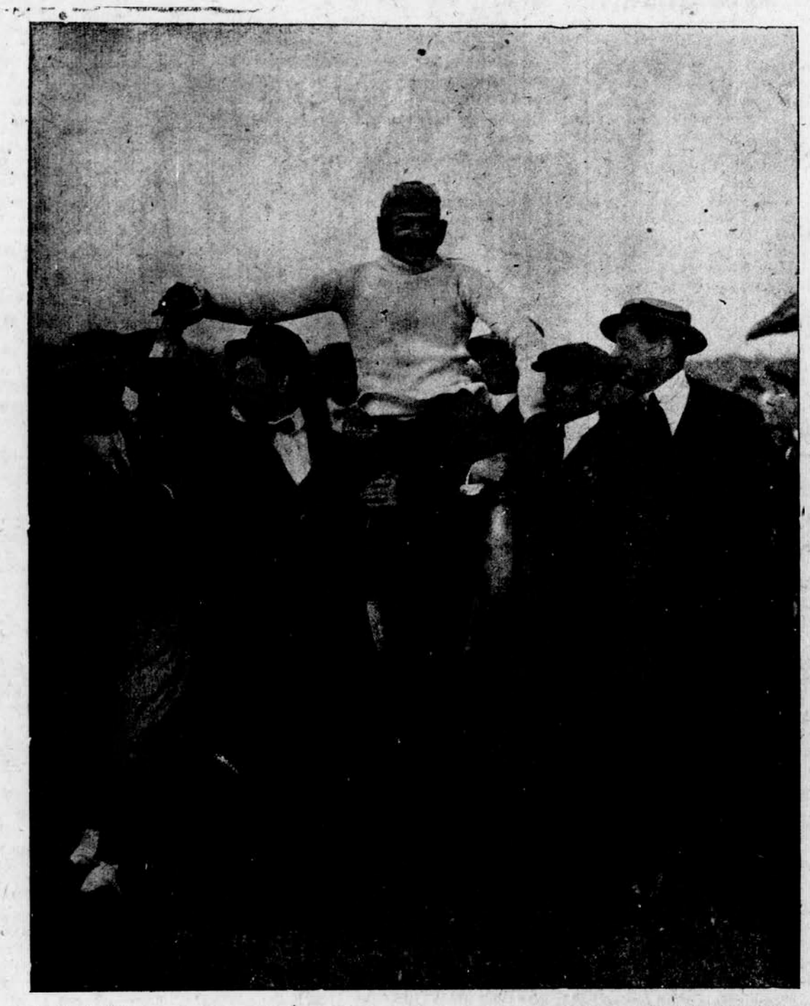

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Chairing Pegoud round the Aerodrome after his great feat, a description of which appears in another column.

FUTURE OF RUGBY.

CLOUDS THAT MAR THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Hamish Stuart writes to the "Daily Chronicle."

Although the South Africans gave character and interest to last Rugby season, we do not need Colonial visit to ensure the success of a season in these days, for Rugby football, except perhaps in Wales, shows an ever-increasing popularity both as a spectacle and as a pastime. The players are far keener than they were before the visit of the New Zealanders showed that the decadence of English Rugby was more apparent than real, and was, in fact, due rather to the adoption of improper methods than to lack of men—to failure to properly utilise powers, physical and playing, rather than to the loss of such powers.

Rugby England was in some sort a sleeping giant who that he needed to be really roused to show that he had lost none of his old strength, however weak disuse of his powers had made him appear. The keenness—I use the term in its widest sense— which the Colonial example and the sting of many defeats evoked has increased in force with each successive season, and is, of course, the direct cause of the great improvement in the play of English sides during the past six years or thereby. The chief feature of the change in method has been the general adoption of an open, aggressive and daring game, in place of a close, defensive, and timorous game. This change has been mainly due to the example of A. D. Stoop, whose name must ever be associated with the revival of English Rugby.

This season players seem keener than ever, and there seems every reason to expect that the play will reach an even higher standard than it has attained in any season since the revival began and the influence of Stoop and his system upon play was markedly in evidence.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

At the same time I feel compelled to say that there are two present causes for anxiety, so far as the future of the game as an amateur pastime is concerned. Reference is made to the apparent weakening of the attitude of the Rugby Union towards professionalism and to the proposal to institute a "cup" competition in Wales.

During the early part of last season the Rugby Union displayed such zeal in the cause of amateurism by their elaborate inquiries in the West of England, and the drastic, yet strictly "legal," punishments which were meted out to offenders, that they convinced even the sceptics as to their sincerity in the matter of rigid amateurism, and conveyed the impression that they would not tolerate the slightest breach of their laws as to professionalism. This judgment and the punishment which followed seemed based on the only admissible principle—the principle that there is no degree in professionalism, and that a man must be either a professional or an amateur.

Unfortunately the excellent impression made was entirely dissipated before the end of the season by the action of the committee, who reduced the sentence passed on the offenders, and practically pardoned them, in spite of the fact that they had no power to alter the sentence under the existing law, and hence in doing so acted *ultra vires*.

The fact that the laws were altered at the general meeting of the Union, and the further fact that the new and more lenient laws were adopted chiefly at the instigation of the very men who might have been expected to shew the greatest opposition to the change, are to my mind ominous indications that the Rugby Union are again treading on dangerous ground, and are not as a body so sound and so sincere in the matter of rigid amateurism and the sacrifices which it entails as they should be, and as everyone believed them to be until the extraordinary action of the committee in spring.

I have more than once expressed the view that the Rugby Union do not always realise that their chief mission is to conserve and preserve the game as an amateur pastime, and to uphold its traditions at all costs and with a Spartan severity that treats all alike. I am afraid that the Union are content to think that the chief aim of their existence is to win international matches; that nothing else matters, and that their actions are above criticism so long as English national teams win their matches! It is to be hoped that this way of putting it greatly overstates the case, yet, so far as the writer is concerned, a sincere impression, reluctantly received, has been frankly chronicled.

THE WELSH "BOGEY."

For years it has been abundantly evident to outsiders that the decline of purely inter. Welsh football in popularity has been due to two causes—namely, the failure of the leading Welsh clubs to play an open game in matches with each other. In playing this game Welsh players, in their collective aspect, can still teach the rest of the Rugby world many lessons, for they have not yet lost the right to be considered the most finished masters and skilled exponents of the "modern" game—and to the foul and rough, as well as the highly uninteresting, play which a purely "spoiling" game must produce, [illegible] rivalry is so keen as it most unquestionably is in Wales.

The increasing popularity of professional "Soccer" as a spectacle has doubtless contributed, but this is chiefly because the Welsh clubs, by their play against each other, have driven spectators to the other game. It is surprising, indeed ominously surprising, that the only remedy for the evil which the Welsh Union seem likely to try is the institution of a contest for a Welsh Cup—a proposal now well within the sphere of practical politics—and perhaps, also, though the project is at present rather visionary, the founding of a Welsh Leagu.

Those of us who take the broad, and hence the rational, view of these things find it difficult to understand why a cup-tie should be a specially privileged game in the matter of rough and foul play. Play that would not be tolerated in an ordinary match passes unnoticed and unchecked by the referee in a cup-tie on the ground that it is a cup-tie and must therefore be generously judged by rules peculiarly its own and not by the ordinary rules! History furnishes many examples. The result is that "cup-tie" football under both codes is the roughest and foulest of all football Exceptions occur but I have stated the rule.

Yet it is "cup-tie football" the Welsh Union hope to find a remedy for the defects— lack of open play, the playing of a "spoiling" game and the rough and foul play to which the playing of that game has given rise—which have characterised Welsh club matches of recent years and have done so much to diminish the popularity of the game! It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail, and that the cup competition, in spite of the present favour in which the scheme is held, will never materialise.

As to the league plan, its adoption would be the first step towards professionalism. That at least is the lesson of history, and history, though its warnings are too often neglected, is the most infallible of guides to the path of wisdom and prudence.

SOME PERSONALIA.

These two questions apart—and their importance is beyond dispute—one is justified in saying that the outlook for the season could hardly be brighter. Few great players, so far as I have been able to hear, are retiring, though some men of note are giving up the game. The latter include Captain Craven, who was married during the summer. Blackheath will sadly miss the enthusiastic leadership of Craven, who not only led by example, like the old Saxon leaders, but also by precept.

But others are turning out of whom we thought we had seen the last. These include A. D. Stoop and J. G. G. Birkett, for in a letter which I have received from Stoop (presently engaged in other sport in Sutherland-shire) he mentions Poulton as the only loss which the Harlequins are to sustain this season. Vile and Martin are, I hear, again to play for Newport, while Johnston is again to be full-back for Bristol.

I shall deal with club prospects in my next article, but must here content myself with saying that the best sides of last season seem likely to be the best sides of the present seasons.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

BIG MEETING.

The arrangement of the programmes for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next are as follows:—

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY.
(Commencing at 4-30 p.m. sharp.)
1. Horse Tent Pegging.
2. Musical Chairs.
3. Pony Jumping.
4. Ladies' Bending Race.
5. Half Section V. C. Race.
6. Horse Scurry.
7. Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.
(Commencing at 4-30 p.m. sharp.)
1. Pony Tent Pegging.
2. Duck Apple Stakes.
3. Horse Jumping.
4. Ladies' Trotting Race.
5. Individual V. C. Race.
6. Pony Scurry.
7. Hat Trimming Stakes.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY.
(Commencing at 4 p.m. sharp.
1. Section Tent Pegging.
2. Section Jumping.
3. Action Race.
4. Lloyd Lindsay Competition.
5. Balaclava Melee.

THE MORAL TURKEY TROT.

Trotting is also a foe to fat. I have a patient, a woman of about forty-five whose great trial it was that she was fat and growing fatter. It was a physical annoyance and a mental worry. She was cross and miserable. "Exercise," I said to her when she first came to me about it. She did. She went to a gymnasium that taught a one, two, three, bend, stretch, touch-the-floor system. It was tiring and harrowing—and fattening. She came to me again. Fa-

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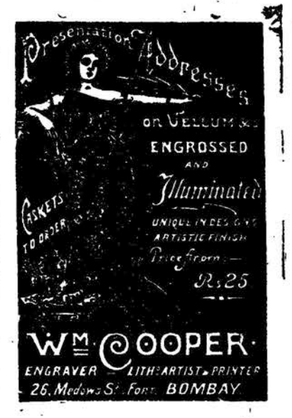

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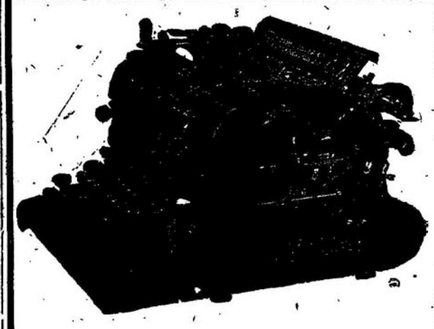

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JAM-E-JAMSHED LIBEL CASE.

APPEAL BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

In the Privy Council on June 13 the application for leave to appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bombay in the suit of Jehangir B. Murzban and others *v.* Nadirshaw Hormusji Sukhia came on for hearing.

Present: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Shaw of Dumfermline, Lord Moulton, Lord de Villiers, and Sir Samuel W. Griffiths.

Sir Robert Finlay stated to their Lordships that the action was one of libel, and the circumstances were fully stated in the petition. Sir Robert continued:—

It appears that the plaintiff in the action of libel had been taking an active part in the affairs of the Parsi community at Bombay, and was desirous of being chosen as one of the trustees of the Parsi community, which would put him in a very leading position. He had made a good many speeches, to which the Press had been invited, and he had, as I understand it, expressed himself in rather strong terms with regard to other persons who were in any way connected with this question. Under these circumstances this alleged libel appeared in a paper published, in Gujarati, in Bombay, the "Jam-e-Jamshed," which circulates mainly among the Parsi community—not entirely, of course, because every newspaper must be read by other persons.

The case raises what is really a very important question of general importance, which is this. The Court of Appeal found that the occasion was privileged inasmuch as the plaintiff himself had challenged public discussion, but they said (I will read the passage presently) that they thought that the privilege was taken away because the libel appeared in a newspaper which was not read exclusively by Parsis, but, to the extent of about one-fifth, I think, of the circulation, was read by persons of other persuasions.

Lord Moulton:—Was it shewn that the defendant had put it into the paper?

A STORY OF A PARSI BARONET.

Sir Robert Finlay:—Yes, he sent it to the newspaper for publication; and the action was brought against the proprietor, I think, the editor, and writer of the letter. The third defendant is the writer of the letter. Now my Lords, the translation of the letter is set out in the second paragraph of the petition. I hope it read much better in Gujarati than it reads in the translation of the Government translator in the second pragraph of the petition. The second paragraph of the petition says:—"That the alleged libel which was a part only of a long article in the form of a letter was in terms of which the following is the translation as set out in the respondent's plaint:—"But wait: when that gentleman"—that is the plaintiff in the action, Sukhia—"now and then talks about the late Honourable the fourth Sir Jamsetjee with a smack of his lips every time, he wants to shew some such thing as that that righteous deceased person was Dr. Sukhia's personal friend and sympathetic admirer. Under the present circumstances, on being reminded of him, I cannot resist the temptation of noting down an incident here. At one time when I was coming down from Matheran with a party of my certain friends this noble gentleman met me on the Parel Station." That was the deceased Sir Jamsetjee. "I asked this gentleman a simple and direct question as follows: "Sir, nowadays whenever meetings of the Anjuman are held, why do men of a certain type only get up to put or support opposition? Are there not in the community more worthy gentlemen, and better known leading Shethias?" Shethias are leading men of the Parsi Community. "Immediately that frank Sethia"—that is Sir Jamsetjee—gave a reply as follows, and the sound coming from the throat of the deceased on that day still rings in my ears. "What can we do? Ratnagar"—Ratnagar is the writer—"If these people are not allowed to speak then they send us threats that they will go to the meeting, and create disturbances".

The Lord Chancellor:—I have read this through. Can you really say that this is a case in which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should interfere? It was tried by a single Judge, who awarded the respondent what he characterises as the "contemptuous damages of one rupee." The respondent appealed, and the appeal Court disagreed, and gave the respondent Rs. 200 damages?

Sir Robert Finlay:—And the whole of the costs.

NOT IMPORTANT.

The Lord Chancellor:—It does not look as if they considered it very important.

Sir Robert Finlay:—The only ground on which I can put it is this: that they based their judgment upon a very far-reaching principle that the privilege is taken away because the newspaper is read by persons not belonging to the Community which is interested in the matter.

The Lord Chancellor:—That is a matter to be tried on some greater occasion than this, involving Rs. 200. Two trials are as much as a case of this kind is entitled to.

Lord Moulton:—And both against you.

Sir Robert Finlay:—If it had rested on the decision of the Judge who heard the case we should not quarrel with it. He gave one rupee, and no costs; but then the Court of Appeal on this erroneous ground gives Rs. 200, and all the costs.

The Lord Chancellor:—It is not a case of sufficient importance.

Lord Moulton:—Both support the negative of privilege.

Sir Robert Finlay:—Yes, the Court of first instance proceeded on the assumtion that there was no privilege. The Court above said the occasion was privileged but it is taken away by the fact that the newspaper circulates amongst others.

Lord Moulton:—Well, it is not privileged, and you have two decisions against you. I must say that it is a very trumpery matter.

Sir Robert Finlay:—After what the Lord Chancellor has said I take it would not be right for me to further press it upon Your Lordships.

The judgment of the Privy Council was as follows:—"The Lord of the Commitee in odedience to His late Majesty's said Order in Council have taken the said humble petition into consideration and having heard Counsel in support thereof Their Lordships do this day agree humbly to report to Your Majesty as their opinion that the said petition ought to be dismissed."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Major Barry becomes Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Capt. Harkness, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred to the Temporary Half-Pay list.

Lieut. Heyland, 127th Baluchis, is transferred to the Permanent Half-Pay List.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Fenner is appointed Engineer for superintending the work in the shops in the Bombay Dockyard vice Engineer Conner.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R. W. Knox, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, is granted, eleven months' leave.

Lieut. Col. Johnston, I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon, 2nd Class at Mysore.

Mr. L. M. Crump, Political Department has eleven months' leave.

Major Luard is granted one year's leave.

Dr. Ninanath Balkrishna Naik Daudekar is deprived of his title of Rao Bahadur for misconduct.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Services of Lieut.-Col. Crimmin, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Waters, I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Materia Medica, Calcutta Medical College, vice Major McCay on seven months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. W. Johnston, Deputy Secretary, is placed on special duty and Mr. B. N. Mitra will hold the charge of the duties of the Deputy Secretary.

Captain Wallis, I. A., officiates as the Mint Master of Bombay, vice Col. Cordue proceeding on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Grunning, I.C.S., reverts to Behar and Orissa with effect from 31st October 1913.

Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, has eighteen months' leave.

Mr. Page of the Geological Survey resigns the service.

BAND-NOTICE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday 11th Oct. commencing at 5-54 p.m. (S. T.). (Weather permitting). (with ad: Fee).

1. Marche—"Europe United"...Zehle.
2. Overture—"Der Freyschutz"..Weber.
3. Grand Selection—"Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni.
4. Valse—"The Merry Peasant" Leo. Fall.
5. Suite—"Peer Gynt" .....Grieg. (A) Morning. (B) Anitra's Dance. (C) Dance of the Imps.
6. Melodies (from)—"The Girl on the Film".....Sirmay.
7. Two-step—"Ma Dusky Maid" Smith.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindu woman named Bayabai, aged thirty.

The deceased was strolling along Falkland-road, with two companions, when a bullock-cart, coming down the incline at full speed, knocked her down and ran over her. Her two companions, who had heard the driver shouting, jumped aside on to the footpath in the nick of time.

The deceased, on being removed to the J. J. Hospital, died there on Thursday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, is proceeding to Calcutta about the middle of this month to examine the effect of revised pie-money rules and need for any modification.

HOME AND INDIA CIVIL SERVICES.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 84 places in the recent concurrent open competitive examinations for the Home Civil Service, Indian Civil Service, and Colonial Civil Service (Eastern Cadetships). The letters H., I., C. show the service (Home, Indian, Colonial) for which the candidates entered their names. Candidates whose names are marked † are not at present entitled to the offer of any appointmnt. Whether they may eventually become entitled to such an offer depends upon the final allocation of candidates higher up on the list. The selection of every candidate is conditional on his passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

Rank in Order of Merit.	Name.	Total Marks.
1	Grigg, Percy James, H.I.C.	3,367
2	Taylor, James Braid, H.I.C.	3,344
3	Morris, Frank Mosedale, H.I.C.	3,281
4	Clow, Andrew Gourlay, H.I.C.	3,233
5	Bewley, Thomas Kenneth, H.	3,230
6	Brown, Ivor John Carnegie, H.	3,229
7	Cook, Aubrey, H.I.C.	3,173
8	Johnson, Frederic Charles, H.I.C.	3,170
9	Lloyd, Edward Mayow Hastings, H.I.C.	3,142
10	Digby, Kenelm George, H.I.C.	3,129
11	Croome, William Hardman, H.I.	3,118
12	Uzielli, Herbert Rex, H.I.C.	3,045
13	Eyton, John Seymour, H.I.C.	2,996
14	Brown, William Scott, H.I.C.	2,959
15	Ottley, Warner Herbert Taylor, H.I.C.	2,944
16	Sheepshanks, William, H.	2,906
17	†Stanton, Roy, H.	2,811
18	Hill, Ernest Saphir, H.I.C.	2,777
19	Schmid, Wilhelm, H.I.C.	2,775
20	Shears, Edward Hornby, H.I.C.	2,768
21	Waterfall, William Duncan, H.I.C.	2,766
22	Davidson, Francis Charteris, H.I.C.	2,756
23	Perrott, Herbert Charles, H.I.C.	2,735
24	†Tisdall, Arthur Walderne St. Clair, H.	2,731
25	Sturdy, Edwin Carlile, H.I.C.	2,713
26	Williamson, Frederick, H.I.C.	2,679
27	McGibney, Francis George, H.I.C.	2.671
28	Wise, John Humphrey, H.I.C.	2,661
29	Sandon, Frank, H.I.C.	2,641
30	Dunn, George, H.I.C.	2,619
31	†Buckland, Geoffrey Ronald Aubert, H.	2,586
32	†Welch, Henry George Gordon, H.	2,584
33	Self, Albert Henry, H.I.C.	2,577
34	Dreyfus, Bertram Edward, H.I.C.	2,549
35	Stowell, Thomas Brown, H.I.C.	2,545
36	Eady, Crawfurd Wilfrid Griffin, H.I.C.	2,543
37	Blair, James Richard, H.I.C.	2,540
38	Blacker, Harold Alfred Cecil, H.I.C.	2,534
39	†Huxley, Noel Trevenen, H.	2,530
40	McElligott, James John, H.I.C.	2,503
41	*Pillai, Kannanthot Padmanabhan Padmanabha, H.I.C.	2,495
42	Taylor, Edward Gawan, H.I.C.	2,492
43	Boyd, Thomas Herbert, H.I.C.	2,487
44	Stevens, Charles Geoffrey Buckland, H.I.C.	2,478
45	Prior, Henry Carlos, H.I.C.	2,475
46	Douglas, Robert, H.C.	2,469
47	Davis, Godfrey, H.I.C.	2,456
48	Stork, Herbert Cecil, H.I.C.	2,437
49	Miles, Cecil James, H.I.C.	2,415
50	Meredith, Herbert Ribton, H.I.C.	2,395
51	Taunton, Ivon Hope, H.I.C.	2,376
52	Beckett, Ronald Brymer, H.I.C.	2,375
53	†Holloway, Harold, H.	2,370
54	Waugh, Arthur Allen, H.I.C.	2,367
55	Dixon, Martin Joseph, H.I.C.	2,347
56	McKernan, Robert Lucian, H.I.C.	2,346
57	Neild, Ralph, H.I.C.	2,340
58	Daltroff, Edmund Mayer, H.I.C.	2,331
59	†McBain, Alexander, Richardson, H.	2,322
60	Rosoway, George David, H.I.C.	2,317
61	*Kharegat, Pheroze Merwan, H.I.C.	2,289
62	Norman, Douglas Reay, H.I.C.	2,285
63	Hunt, Stuart Herbert, H.I.C.	2,274
64	Sale, Stephen Leonard, H.I.C.	2,272
65	Tottenham, George Richard Frederick, H.I.C.	2,265
66	Dennehy, Harold George, H.I.C.	2,248
67	Crawford, Colin Grant, H.I.C.	2,221
68	Masterman, Christopher Hughes, H.I.C.	2,220
69	Fagan, Arthur William, H.I.C.	2,214
70	Sheehy, John Francis, H.I.C.	2,186
71	Painter, Percy Instan, H.I.C.	2,159
72	Hankinson, Robert Prothero, H.I.C.	2,145
73	Binney, Anthony Lockhart, H.I.C.	2,141
74	†Williams, Arthur de Coetigon, H.I.	2,140
75	Ball, Henry Frederick, H.I.C.	2,124
76	Graham, Hubert, H.I.C.	2,110
77	†Clough, Howard James Butler, H.	2,104
78	Quinton, Harold, H.I.C.	2,101
79	Davies, John Hunter, H.I.C.	2,094
80	Grove, Oswald Harry, H.I.C.	2,085
81	†Fox, Lewis Charles, H.I.	2,075
82	Smith, Eric Conran, H.I.C.	2,071
83	Hutt, Alan Norman, H.I.C.	2,055
84	Hancox, Stanley Ewart, H.I.C.	2,039

The following stand next in order of merit:—

85	Strong, Arthur Nesbitt, H.I.C.	2,033
86	Bradford, Walter Glynne, H.I.C.	2,021
87	Candeth, Madhavan Arathil, I.	2,020
88	Herbert, Bernard Theodore Martyn, H.I.	2,003
89	*Dhondy, Savaksha Dhunjisha, H.I.C.	2,002

*Not eligible for Cadetships in Hongkong, Straits Settlements, or Federated Malay Straits.

LARGE TREE FALLS.

Traffic Suspended.

An obstruction was caused on Tardeo-road last night, by a huge tree blown by the storm which was raging at the time.

Traffic was blocked till information was sent to the Fire Brigade, when the firemen promptly arrived on the scene and removed the obstruction.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The management of the Excelsior has gained a reputation in the matter of the selection of fine films such as few theatres in this country have, and this week the programme again includes a film which is bound to attract wide attention—the subject being a dramatisation of Sir Walter Scott's great romance "Ivanhoe". It is quite unnecessary to speak of the merits of the novel itself—it is too widely known as a masterpiece to need comment. The film has been produced by an American Company, but the action was placed in one of the most beautiful spots in rural England, at Chepstow Castle in Monmouthshire, which was specially lent to the company for the purpose, and no finer setting could be wished for such a fine tale of the days of romance and chivalry, when Richard the Lion-Heart was king, and Robin Hood and his merry men roved the greenwood. In addition to this notable film there are the usual features of the picture programme, and to lend variety to the entertainment the Egawa troupe have been persuaded to prolong their stay for another week. These Japanese wonder-workers have been drawing crowded houses ever since they first appeared, and they are said to have a large number of new features for the new programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-day's new programme offers a variety of subjects both pleasing as well as instructive. In "Dick Turpin and the Gunpowder Plot" we have an exciting story featuring that notorious highwayman in a new and surprising role. "In the Bear's Claws" is an exciting drama of forest life, which will provide many thrilling moments to the spectators. Another good drama is "The Equine Hero," the story of a noble animal's sagacity. The comics are well up to the mark, and will not fail to provide plenty of amusement.

MISS MAUD ALLAN'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have been reading with very great interest all the correspondence on the subject of Miss Maud Allan's visit to India and from the conversation I had with a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, I have been able to gather that a majority of them are not at all against the performances of the Salome dances. The fusy protest that has been made against her dances is by a handful of Anglo-Indians who have absolutely no right to take up cudgels in the name of the whole Anglo-Indian community. The only question is are the dances indecent and likely to lower the Prestige of the British in the eyes of the Indians?" I emphatically say "No" to it, because if they were either, our most beloved Emperor would never have witnessed them but have them stopped immediately. I hope Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will take up the cudgels on behalf of Miss Allan and put down the fuss with a heavy hand.—Yours, etc.

H. R. ROBERTSON (Mrs.)
Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

HOCKEY LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The end of this month will see the end of the football season in Bombay. Will it also see the end of the activities of the W. I. F. A. for a period of eight months, till the football season comes upon us again? Let us hope not.

I well remember that there was a suggestion last year that the W. I. F. A. should run a hockey league on the same lines as the Harwood League. The incalculable benefits, which such a movement would afford, are too obvious to need recapitulation here.

Bombay can always boast of being able to put half a dozen first class hockey teams in the field. Out of the 25 teams that entered for the last tournament, 18 were local teams and quite a dozen of the teams made a fairly good show in the tournament. The local team that won the tournament gave us the classiest display, we have seen, since the Cathedral Old Boys, another local team, carried the cup in 1905. In the 18 tournaments that have been held in Bombay in connection with the Aga Khan Cup, local teams have carried off the Cup no fewer than nine times.

I do not think any more facts are needed to prove that Bombay has an inexhaustible fund of hockey talent, which a league would serve to draw out and develop. The Hockey Tournament is one of the few big attractions in Bombay and if a hockey league is started and properly conducted it would not fail to prove a big attraction too and would repay the trouble financially as well.—Yours, etc.,

AN ENTHUSIAST.
Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

INJURED LASCARS LEAVE HOSPITAL.

The seven firemen, who were injured on Wednsday night, at the fire on board the s. s. "Aleppo," have been released from the J. J. Hospital and have resumed duty.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged one Nurmamhomed Dinmahomed with the theft of a suit of clothes belonging to Mr. P. C. Dustoor, residing at the Novelty Theatre, Fort.

The evidence showed that early on Wednesday morning, the accused was seen coming out of Mr. Dastoor's room wearing the latter's clothes. One Tulsidas recognised the clothes as belonging to Mr. Dustor, and had him arrested.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Pandu Khulsa was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of clothes valued at Rs. 145, belonging to Mrs. E. Wood, a dressmaker residing at Colaba.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been told to sell the clothes, instead of which he absconded to Nasik after selling some of them. He was arrested at Nasik, when some of the property and cash was recovered from him.

He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Charles Cleur, a Eurasian, aged 24, with the theft of a cycle valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Manekji Nusserwanji Banaji. The evidence showed that the accused stole the cycle from near the Petit Library on the 2nd instant where the complainant had left it and sold it for Rs. 15. The accused pleaded guilty and pleaded for mercy, saying he had an aged father and mother and a wife and a child. His Worship convicted him, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75. or in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROWDY JACOB CIRCLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was very happy to read in your issue of the 8th instant a letter addressed by "Lover of Peace and Order" in which he calls the attention of the authorities to the Police arrangements at Jacob Circle.

It is rather surprising that in a first-rate city like Bombay there should exist a place so full of disorder as Jacob Circle. I am living here for the last four months and I do not recollect in all that time even a dozen peaceful nights. Fighting and abusing goes on most of the time. Not only this but there is a set of men here who go about at nights accosting poor mill-hands and other and extorting money from them.

There are many respectable people living here who are greatly disturbed by these uproars and quarrels and I am certain that if the authorities were to make an enquiry into the matter and post some policemen to preserve order, the residents of Jacob Circle would greatly appreciate their action.

Yours, etc.,
DISTURBED.

Oct. 9.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL TEMPLE.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Goculdass Tejpal Shri Laxmi Narayan Temple at Govalia Tank Road will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow, during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with other festivities.

DO NOT BE MISLED.

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London.) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and NO OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM, EST. 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals** of **London** and holding **Diplomas** from **London Eye Hospitals** and **Certificates** by the **Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons** and **Professors** of the **Hospital** testifying to his being **"a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator."**

STOCK:—Latest and of most Perfect Make.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure for all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.

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Opposite the "Bombay Club," Fort.

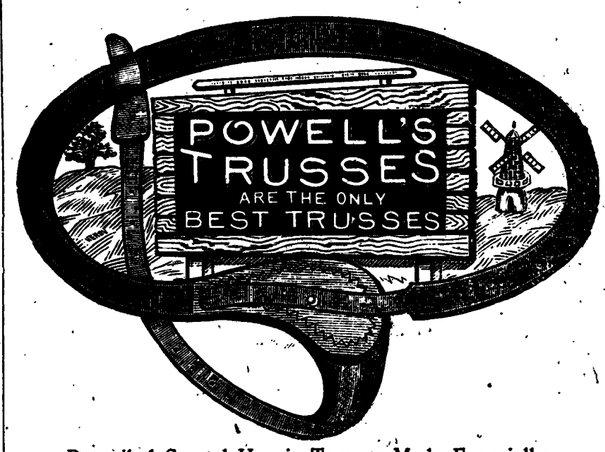
LADIES WEEK
AT
CATCHPOLE'S.
Heavy Reductions throughout the Department,
We mean to make a Big Sacrifice.

SALE CONTINUES
TILL the 15th October, 1913.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.
BOMBAY.

318—4.

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES WITH GLYCERINE PADS AND RUBBER PADS
Specially Suitable for Hot Weather.
POWELL'S IMPROVED



Rat-tailed Scrotal Hernia Trusses Made Especially
For Each Case With Careful Attention To Anatomical Requirements.

N. POWELL & Co.,
Fort. & Byculla, BOMBAY.

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Throughout India.

We want everywhere throughout India for cyclists and Motor cyclists to know that Palmer Tyres are the only High grade to give complete satisfaction. A Palmer cycle over costs Rs. 8-8-0 and inner tube Rs. 4/- The Palmer Tropical Heavy Roadster inner tube is the last word at a cost of Rs. 5/-. Bucaneer covers made by THE PALMER TYRE Ltd at a cost of Rs. 6/- per cover and Rs. 3/- per inner tube. For further particulars—
Apply to Messrs.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

East Street, POONA. **Brigade Road, BANGALORE.**

or "from your dealer."

270

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.
Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.
ALL ACHES AND PAINS.
Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT, BOMBAY.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long ...	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progrse for the first.

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April		24,77,000
31st July		52,35,000
31st December		14,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ½ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :

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Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Stocks and shares sold and bought.

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Inquiries Solicited.

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Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE CO., LD.

The requisite deposit has been placed with the Government of India.

RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

PREMIUMS VERY LOW.

Agents Wanted.

For Tables and Prospectus.
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Ready November 1st.

"HUMOURS OF INDIA."

An amusing and ninocent satire upon Life in Bombay as it strikes the young European to-day.

THIRTY SKETCHES, with humorous descriptive letterpress.

YOU will laugh over it; so will your people at home.

Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card for V.P.P. Copies on publication, to :—

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Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

Makes no special claim to medicinal qualities, but because of its beneficial effects in cases of Colds, Influenza, and other Winter ills it is frequently recommended by medical authorities.

Is a stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with water, aerated water, or, if it is desired, with Whisky, Wine, or Beer.

A most refreshing thirst-quencher—a tonic—a digestive.

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ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150 deg. ...	5 8 0
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Anchor Brand 125 deg. ...	4 8 0
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Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.

189. A.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COOKE.—24th Sept., at Coromandel, Kolar Gold Fields, the wife of H. M. A. Cooke, Esq., of a daughter.

NICHOLL.—At Rockville, Darjeeling, 24th Sept., the wife of B. V. Nicholl, Esqr., I.C.S., of a daughter.

VANNECK.—At the Kasauli Nursing Home, 30th Sept., the wife of W. C. A. Vanneck, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PELL.—29th Sept., at Tanjore, George Huson, the dearly loved son of F. W. Pell, and grandson of Mr. A. F. Temeale, of Tellicherry, aged 1 year.

SHANNAHAN.—At Nagpore, on 6th October, 1913, Elizabeth (Lizzie), the dearly loved wife of W. D. Shannahan, Loco. Foreman, G. I. P. R.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive from Simla in Bombay at 10 a.m. and depart for Kirkee at 2 p.m.

Poona Extra Race Meeting (at Poona.)

MONDAY, October 13.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40. Junior Football Tournament, commences, Cooperage 3-30.

Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4.

TUESDAY, October 14.

Bombay Gymkhana 23rd Annual Sporting Meeting, 2-30.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4.

Macdonald Hosiery Mills, Adjourned Statutory Meeting, Hornby Road, 5-30.

WEDNESDAY, October, 15.

Bombay High Court, Special Insolvency Sitting, 11-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October, 11th 1913.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OVERTURE.

We have all along held the view, that, in spite of the declamations of Tory journals, and their strenuous efforts to give a semblance of reality to the theatrical proceedings of the Ulster rebels, there is not, and could not be, among any considerable bulk of the electorate in England, any feeling of sympathy for the seditious attitude taken up by Sir Edward Carson and his confederates. That view is borne out to-day in the letter from our London correspondent, who remarks that "in England there seems to be a pretty general indifference towards Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith, and a good deal of uneasiness on the part of the papers, who have a way of gauging the trend of public feeling." Our correspondent adds that "The Times" shows its misgiving plainly enough, while the "Daily Mail," which, whatever its faults, always has its finger on the pulse of public interest, "has been devoting the minimum of space to the Carson Campaign." It has been left to journals like "The Globe" and the "Pall Mall Gazette," who cater for a section that likes to have its political nerves titillated, that have kept up the daily sensation of an Ulster arming itself for a Civil War, and have been uttering diurnal threats to the Government, that a failure on its part to surrender to the Ulster ultimatum will involve England as well as Ireland in a civil struggle. The reception that has been accorded to Mr. Churchill's speech in the London Press, seems to show that Unionist opinion is by no means unanimously in favour of continuing this farce of pretending that Unionists in England are eager to join in a seditious movement for the sake of a handful of noisy and bigoted Orangemen, and that they would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to arrive at some compromise which would save them from being dragged any further at the heels of Sir Edward Carson and his fellow "rebels." It only required a definite, authoritative and uncompromising statement on the part of the Cabinet, that the Government have no intention of being intimidated, that they mean to go ahead with the policy, in the face of any amount of preparation for armed resistance on the part of Ulster, but that they are not unwilling to consider the position of North-East Ulster, in order to elicit from the Unionist party in England an expression of their willingness to enter into a conference for the discussion of this one issue. That declaration has now been made, and, we believe, the result of it will be that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law will, despite the asseverations of Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith,—who has forfeited his right to be regarded as a serious politician, or a party leader,—accept Mr. Churchill's offer and ultimately sit down to discuss what can be done to placate the "non-contents" in Ulster, and, incidentally, to save the face of the Unionist party which has been unwillingly dragged by its leaders into an unequivocal position. It is notable that only two morning papers and one evening journal in the Unionist Press definitely reject Mr. Churchill's overture. The rest either "hail the message of peace," or adopt a guarded waiting attitude.

It seems fairly clear, however, that Sir Edward Carson has so far put himself out of court, that any Conference that may be held will have to take place without his assistance. In the first place, it would be difficult for any self-respecting Government to invite a Conference with an opponent who has so definitely refused to consider any sort of compromise, and has openly threatened rebellion. No Government can allow itself to be dictated to by threats of armed resistance, and the only chance of obtaining consideration for the proposal to exclude Orange Ireland from the Home Rule Bill, is to ignore the Carson party, and to let the terms of a compromise be settled between the Unionist leaders in England and the Government, with the intervention of some third party from outside the political arena. In this way, it may be possible to arrive at some settlement which will leave the Orangemen so far outside the scope of the Home Rule Bill, as to satisfy their undoubted deep-rooted objection to being governed by a Nationalist Parliament in Dublin. The problem will be a difficult one and, however it may be solved, the result cannot, in any case, be altogether satisfactory, either to the Nationalists or to the Orangemen. But if some sort of arrangemnet can be made, it will, at any rate, deprive the latter of any reasonable excuse for maintaining an attitude of irreconcilability, and, we believe, there is no little truth in the prophecy, made by a weekly Liberal journal, that, if Orange Ulster is excluded from the Home Rule Bill, it will not be many years before it asks to be allowed to share in the benefits that Ireland, as a whole, will undoubtedly derive from having a Parliament of its own. After all, the portion of Ireland that is averse to Home Rule is infinitesimal, and it will cut a ridiculous figure, whether it remains in the Union, or is given some form of autonomy of its own.

In the meanwhile, the preparations for rebellion of Sir Edward Carson and the other members of his "Provisional Government," may be ignored. No one seems to know clearly whether they are bluffing or not,—but it does not matter much, one way or the other. In the one case their bluff cannot hold out for very long, and, in the other, their "Provisional Government,"—assuming that it is ever allowed to come into existence,—will speedily collapse when it is faced wih the problem of administering a "State," in which more than half its own subjects are rebels against itself. There can be little doubt, however, that Sir Edward Carson and his friends know all this as well as anyone. If there were any reality in their intentions, it is hardly likely that their rebellion would be preceded with so much advertisement. As a Liberal contemporary puts it: "Who has ever heard of a rebellion being advertised in advance as this one has been?.....It is not precisely the way that Hampden and Pym went to work, nor any other resisters of oppression who, in the last resort, have taken up arms against their rulers."

THE CHANCES OF PERSIAN SALVATION

There is more justification for optimism in the general state of affairs in Persia, as delineated by the "Times" Teheran correspondent, and the inference which that journal deduces therefrom, than one was led to believe, by the brief message sent by Reuter, on which we commented at the time. It may at once be conceded that Persia's finance is in a most deplorable condition. And the vital importance of finance, it would be fatuous to ignore. No stability in a modern state can be established without either a flourishing exchequer or liberal credit. But, in the matter of the monetary concerns of Persia the situation must not be regarded from too rigid a standpoint, but rather from that of the somewhat loose methods employed in the Middle East in dealing with money problems. It is the system and the underlings who perpetuate it that are at fault. There is ample evidence that, in higher quarters there is an honest desire for sounder methods. Persian governors may have their own effective ways of obtaining money when they want it, and we may admit the sarcasm of the "The Times" correspondent that "various sums more or less small, beween the time of their receipt and expenditure altogether escaped the formalities of book-keeping." Nevertheless, it would not be right to leave out of consideration the counterbalancing circumstance that "latterly steps have been taken to prevent the promiscuous application of moneys intended for specific purposes by the creation of a few watertight compartments comprising certain well-defined heads of revenue and expenditure." With regard to the special amount earmarked for the administration of the important province of Fars, a more than ordinarily rigorous control is exercised over outlays. Before any sum can become available, it is provided that the Treasurer-General shall obtain the sanction of the British Minister and draw upon a special account with the Imperial Bank. Very pertinently, the correspondent insists, that, if only M. Sazanoff could be prevailed on to subscribe to the seven articles of Lord Morley's creed, or at least to make a public declaration to a similar effect, "Persians would no doubt sleep more quietly in their beds." Until even the shadow of such a policy is adumbrated by the Tsar's Goverment, Russia must remain a potential and all-powerful adversary to reform, superior in unscrupulousness, as in striking power, to well-meaning but somewhat helpless Britain. A very hopeful aspect of the question is represented by the sum total of the work of pacification that has already been achieved in Persia against tremendous odds. And it is an earnest of what the country is capable of, should the harrying policy be suspended for ever so short a term. There is food for reflection in the observation that, while in the Blue book are "collected together all the petty robberies in which the Persian indulges as if by second nature, little is said of the daily round of the tax collector or the road patrol." The murder of an insignificant white adventurer is flashed to all parts of the globe as if anarchy reigned unchecked throughout the vast country. A trifling tax, on, or similar petty annoyance to, a non-Moslem is magnified into an act of tyranny. But when accredited officials of the Persian Government take such an unprecendented step towards the equalization of all subjects and the removal of every shadow of civil disability, as is suggested by the presence and the speeches of official and orthodox Persians at the founding of a religious edifice of Zoroastrianism, the unheard-of event is passed over in silence. "It is only necessary;"—to take another authoritative instance of how Persia's efforts towards reform and improvement have not been adequately appreciated by the European Press,"—to consider for a moment the difficulties, beginning with the opposition manifested in England to his appointment, under which the administration of the Treasurer-General was begun, and the systematic obstruction and the disparagement that the Gendarmerie at first encountered on all hands, and, then, to turn to the progress that has been made in the provincial organization of the revenue departments and the rapidly spreading system of gendarmerie road patrols, to become aware of the serious attempts that have been made towards a thorough reorganization of the country." The Moslem and pro-Persian Press has long been resounding with expressions of this conviction which it is highly gratifying to see now set out in a journal of the prestige of the "Times". "While attention in England," says "The Times" correspondent," has been principally occupied with the sensational details of caravan robberies, the humdrum organization of Treasury and Gendamarie has been quietly proceeding, without a word of encouragement from any section of the British public save the Persia Society, whose appeals and recommendations are contemptuously brushed aside as the day-dreams of impractical quixotic visionaries. And, yet, "The day is not far off when it will be suddenly realized that these two organizations have got a real grip of the country." The moral of it all is obvious to the dullest of intellects, provided only the dullness is not poisoned by prejudice. A little patience, less vexatious interference by Russia, some substantial financial help, and the oldest kingdom in Asia will be set on its feet again. It is England's fortune that she has no need to hatch any ulterior designs on the integrity of Iran. Let it be her mission to frustrate, by skilful diplomacy the designs of the enemies of freedom.

DAY BY DAY.

I.C.S., Examination Results.

The list is to hand by the mail of the successful candidates in the recent open competitive examination for the Indian, Home and Colonial Services. Eighty-four names are given: and five others are added as standing next in order of merit. We learn from "India" that thirty-nine of the candidates are directly traceable to Oxford and twenty-six to Cambridge, the remainder being contributed by Irish, Scotch, and provincial universities and educational institutions. Twelve Indians are stated to have entered from Cambridge: and of these three have been successful. Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Pillai (41st.) of Trinity Hall. Cambridge, hails in the first instance from the Madras Presidency College, and took a first-class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos. Mr. P. M. Kharishat (61st.) of Clare Collegs, Cambridge, of course, a Bombay man, and obtained a second class in both parts of the Mathematical Tripos, and a third in Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos. The fate of Mr. Madhavan Arathil Candeth (87th) of Kings' College, Cambridge, is still undecided. He is a member of the Malabar Nair community and was placed in the second class of both parts of the Historical Tripos, and in the third class in Part II. of the Law Tripos. Oxford contributes one Indian in the person of Mr. Savaksha Dhunjisha Dhondy (89th) of Queen's College, who is for the present in the same position as Mr. Candeth. The Parsee community is to be congratulated upon the two successes out of four which it has secured.

A Brilliant Record.

The first place in the list is taken by Mr. Percy James Grigg, of St. John's College, Cambridge. The son of a builder at Boscombe (The Bournemouth suburb) he received his early education in the local elementary school, and won his way by scholarship to the Bornemouth Secondary School and then to the University, where he completed his brilliant record by the Senior Wranglership. Mr. J. B. Taylor, who is second is an Edinburgh University man. The third and fourth places go to Cambridge men; and the highest of the Oxford candidates is Mr. T. K. Bewley of New College, who is fifth. Several well-known names are to be found in the list. Mr. William Sheepshanks (16th) would have been the third of his name to come to India, where Mr. Richard Sheepshanks at Simla and Mr. Edward Sheepshanks in the Punjab are already distinguishing themselves; but has has entered his name for a Home appointment only. Mr. H. C. Perrott (28rd) has a namesake in the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. P. I. Painter (71st) in Bombay, and Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham (65th) in Madras. Mr. Stephen Leonard Sale (64th) is, we believe, the son of the well-known Calcutta barrister and judge, who is now Legal Adviser at the India Office.

An Irish Ogre.

One gets a curious notion of English political ways when you consider the uses to which one of the English parties, for thirty years or so, put the name and the reputation of Patrick Ford, who died on September 24. He was the ubiquitous ogre of Unionist platforms. Year by year, from Mr. Balfour downwards, Conservative politicians have accused their opponents of taking the orders, of being coerced by the money of Patrick Ford—the real dollar dictator of Mr. Garvin's imagination. He was, indeed, a remarkable person, and his paper the "Irish World" was for a long time the most powerful organ of Irish Nationalism. As the advocate of physical force it would probably never have attained anything approaching the influence which it exerted during its strongest period; but Ford made it the principal channel of American financial support of the Nationalist movement, and that was the basis of its power on the British side of the Atlantic. It formed a living link between Ireland and the Irish-Americans, the fact that, though prohibited in Ireland, it was smuggled by thousands into the country, and kept Patrick Ford for a generation prominent among the heroes of the cause.

Later Methods.

He was not consistent in his advocacy of terrorism. Michael Devitt was his great friend, and partly through Davitt's influence Ford became in later life a supporter of constitutional methods and the Irish Parliamentary party. But this, naturally, is not the aspect of his career which the English writers of his obituary notices are interested in recalling. They quote his advocacy of dynamite and of the assassination of Irish landlords, his praise of the Phoenix Park murderers, and his avowed wish to see London laid in ashes. And to these citations "The Times" adds Patrick Ford's reference to the murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie as a martyr and his assertion that Dhingra's death was "an inspiration for Indian Nationalists." The passing of Patrick Ford is a severe loss to the English Tories: their fulminations against the corruption of the Home Rule party by means of the stream of American gold will be much less effective now that the figure of the terrible ogre is no longer in the background.

The Favourite Political Topic.

A "Yellow" newspaper in London is rather blatantly advertising "a serial that will make you sit up." Something thrilling is evidently needed by its readers: for the Carson campaign in Ulster has fallen very flat in England, if we may believe a London correspondent. He tells us that he has been examining a series of detailed reports sent in by open-air speakers, who were requested to name in order of merit the political subjects which found most favour with London audiences. The Home Rule question is mentioned by only a few, and by them only to voice the opinion that the matter is regarded as settled, and excites little public interest. The same observation is applied to Welsh Church Disestablishment: while Tariff "Reform" is curtly dismissed as being "as dead as Queen Anne." The place of honour is easily won by the Land Question, with Labour problems a good second.

M. Poincare's Portrait for Salle Francaise

As an encouragement to the French Room founded last year in Bombay by Prof. Louis Feltier, M. Poincare, President of the French Republic, has been pleased to send his portrait, in oils to the Bombay Salle Francaise. This honour is due to the initiative of Mr. Pestonji R. Chichgar, who wrote for the portrait to M. Poincare's Private Secretary, giving a short history of the Salle Francaise, describing its many activities and the excellent spirit of *camaraderie* among its members, Europeans and Indian. The ceremony of unveiling the portrait is to take place shortly.

Dadar Residents and Local Train Service.

A numerously signed petition has been addressed by residents of Dadar to Major Hepper, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway against a recent order of the Traffic Manager discontinuing the stoppage of the 46 Up Kalyan local. The petitioners state that this train has stopped at Dadar for the past eighteen years, and that the discontinuance of the old practice entails a delay of at least half an hour to residents who have to attend business in the Fort in the morning. A representative of the petitioners having heard that a third-class passenger from Thana had objected to the halting of this train, on the ground that it reached Dadar station overcrowded, explained in a letter to the Traffic Manager that the statement was unfounded as hardly more than ten second class paying pass-holders travel from Thana, the greater number being Railway employees.

The Late W. T. Stead.

Miss Estelle's work on her father, published in mail week ("My Father: Personal and Spiritual Reminiscences"), is not a life of W. T. Stead, but a string of personal records, largely autobiographical, and an account of his curious enterprises in the region of occult phenomena. Miss Stead lays emphasis on her father's premonitions of death—too great emphasis, as many will think, for they do not amount to very much. When Mr. Stead was in Holloway Jail in 1885 he had "apocalyptic visions of a new earth"—"in which the only thing. I see quite distinctly is that I am called to play a great part and then get killed at the end of it all. How, what, where, I don't know." On the same subject there is a letter, characteristic in its egoism, to a Bishop, announcing that Stead knew himself destined to become a "big boss"; and "after the work was done which my living could do, I should be killed, and my killing would do more good than my life and a lot more." That prediction, as we know, was not exactly fulfilled: for he was not killed, in the ordinary sense of the word, but went down with nearly 2,000 others, mostly obscure, and like them, so far as we can tell, in silence.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

TO REMAIN CLOSED TILL NOV. 1.

LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

BALANCE OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES RS. 2,25,000.

DIRECTORS' CIRCULAR.

A legal difficulty having arisen, the Directors of the Bombay Banking Company, Limited, found it impossible to resume business yesterday. It appears that after the Director had resolved to resume work, it was pointed out to them by their solicitors that since the Bank had suspended payment for some time and that since the notice to show cause why the Bank should not be wound up had been issued by the High Court, it was necessary to convene an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to obtain their consent before the resumption of business. Consequently, the Directors of the Bank held another meeting early yesterday morning, as a result of which the following two notices were posted on the Bank's doors:—

(1) Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company at Girgaum on Monday the 27th October at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of re-opening the business of the Company from Kartik Shud 1, 1st of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended from the 7th October 1913.

The second notice ran as follows:—

A meeting of the depositors, Savings Bank account holders, and the current account holders of the above Bank will be held at Bhai Jiwanji's lane, in the premises of the Maratni Granth Sangbrahalaya on Sunday, the 27th October at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of recontinuing the business of the Bank from Kartik Shud, 1, the 1st November 1913, which was temporarily suspended on the 7th October 1913, on account of the sudden and heavy rush in Bombay on the above Bank.

Both the notices were signed by V. N. Apte and Co., as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Bank.

As the Bank's doors were open and the Bank staff was working inside at the time, some of the depositors were anxious to learn from the clerks the reason for postponing the resumption of business and convening the two meetings. They had, however, to wait for some little time and when the Manager arrived he explained to them the legal difficulty that stood in his way and he also assured them that the position of the Bank was such that after learning the true facts which will be placed before them at the meeting, they will not hesitate to resolve to empower the Board to resume business. Thereupon the depositors gradually dispersed.

CHAIRMAN'S CIRCULAR.

A circular letter has also been addressed to the public over the signature of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Board of Directors, as follows:—

On account of the failure of several Banks in Bombay and in the moffusil during the last fortnight, there was a heavy rush on the Bank during the first week of the current month. The Bank tried its best to meet the demands till Monday the 7th October, but on Tuesday it was found impossible to meet the demands and so the Directors thought it advisable to suspend the business of the Bank temporarily. A meeting of the depositors is being called on the 27th October 1913, and it is expected that smooth working will be begun again.

DIRECTORS' APPEAL.

The directors have also issued an appeal to the public, in which, after setting out the cause of their Bank's failure, they give an assurance that the Bank has in no way speculated or incurred any losses. They further point out that the assets in the hands of the Bank exceed the liabilities by Rs. 2,25,000 odd. They, however, state that it will take some time to realise all the dues and to establish public confidence and they, therefore, appeal to the depositors to postpone their demands for withdrawals for some little time.

The business done at all the other Banks yesterday was of a normal character. The Share Market, too, was steady and though it was settlement day, the brokers showed no signs of uneasiness or anxiety.

THE CLOSED BANKS.

SUITS BY CREDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

Some suits brought by the creditors against the Credit Bank of India at Sukkur were stayed, on telegraphic intimation from Bombay that the Bank had gone into liquidation.

Some suits against the People's Bank of India were heard and decreed in favour of the plaintiffs.

HOME RULE NO SOLUTION.

MR CHURCHILL ON IRIST PROBLEM.

FEDERAL SYSTEM BOUND TO COME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Lochee last night, said, a general election on the question of Home Rule would not settle the Irish problem. Meanwhile the door was open, and no fair proposition designed to promote a settlement would be barred. If the Irish problem could settled, the ground would be cleared for the consideration of claims of Self-government of other parts of the Empire. He was absolutely unrepentant of his speech made in 1912, in which he advocated the Federal system, applicable to Scotland, Wales, Ireland and parts of England. Many would live to see the day, when the Federal system would be established in these islands as the forerunner of a general scheme of Imperial Federation.

When Government appealed to the people there would be other issues more important than the ratification of Home Rule, namely, great measures connected with the constitutional system and the system Land Tenure.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

DIVERGENT PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

"Everybody gets out of it what he wants," an extract from the "Westminster Gazette," aptly describes the criticism of Mr. Churchill's speech on Home Rule.

The "Westminster" adds that the Government will do its utmost to meet the grievances and fears of Ulster, but that the Bill must not be wrecked.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Evening News" hail the "message of peace."

The "Globe" says the Unionists must fight Home Rule to a finish.

The "Evening Standard" says: "The Cabinet speaks with two voices. We will await Mr. Asquith."

The "Star" considers the speech a message of peace with honour.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. F. E. Smith discussed Mr. Churchill's speech in connection with Home Rules yesterday.

Mr. Smith speaks to-night at West Bromwich.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN S. AFRICA.

HINDUS' DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 10.

A meeting of three hundred Hindus passed a resolution in favour of passive resistance, and expressing the willingness of those present to go to jail.

HAWKING WITHOUT LICENCES.

NINE SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9.

Nine of the Indians arrested on the 8th instant, have been sentenced to ten days' hard labour. The remaining cases have been dropped.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

RECORD TONNAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lloyd's Annual Report states that 651 new vessels were registered, of which 58 were sailing ships. Their total tonnage was 1,643,250, which is a record. Sixty per cent. were for the United Kingdom, the remainder being for the Colonies and foreign countries.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The death is announced of Professor Robinson Ellis, of Oxford.

STRIKER'S VIOLENCE.

RIOTING IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

WOMEN JOIN IN AFFRAY WITH POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Strike rioting, necessitating baton charges, occurred yesterday at Battersea, where sugar refiners resuming work were assailed with tomatoes and other missiles, the mob being composed largely of women. At Leeds, where carters held up drays; at Dublin, where drivers of railway lorries were stoned; and at Swords (Co. Dublin) where farm labourers drove back cattle *en route* to Dublin and stoned and threw bottles at the police escort.

MINERS' FAVOUR POLITICAL FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Miners' Federation Conference at Scarborough report that a ballot showed a majority of 67,000 in favour of the establishment of a political fund. The Conference has resolved to approach the other Trade Unions with a view to co-operation in support of each other's demands.

THE VICTORIA STRIKE RIOTS.

TRIAL BEGINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Oct. 9.

The trial of 209 miners in connection with the strike riots in August begins to-day. The mines are resuming work on a small scale, with non-unionists who are defying the pickets.

Australian and American coal is arriving.

There are still 150 troops on duty.

CUMBERLAND CLAIM TO HANOVER.

GERMAN PRESS DEMANDS THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Oct. 10.

The Press is fiercely denunciatory of the statement of Prince Ernest August embodied in a semi-official communique issued on the 8th inst., and demands the unconditional renunciation of their claim to the throne of Hanover by the Cumberland family. The Press declares that the Emperor's honour and his responsibility to the nation are involved.

BEEHIVE MILL DISPUTE.

STRIKE PAY TO BE CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Bolton Operative Spinners' Association has decided to continue strike pay to operatives of the Beehive Mill pending the result of its appeal to the Amalgamation to reverse the decision of the latter's Executive to discontinue strike pay.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

KAISER'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 9.

It is announced that after hunting with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bohemia, the Kaiser will visit the Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna about November 25.

ROYAL LOVERS.

CITY OF LONDON'S ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct., 10.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation called at Clarence House, to-day and presented Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife with an address of congratulation in a gold casket.

JAP DESTROYER SUNK.

BOILERS EXPLODE DURING WAR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Oct. 10.

While the destroyer "Ikatsuki" was undergoing a war trial, the boilers exploded. The destroyer was out in two and sank immediately. Two were killed and sixteen injured.

LONDON LETTER.

THE ULSTER CRISIS.

UNIONISTS AND A CONFERENCE.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

INDIFFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The one political subject is still the Ulster "crisis" and the suggested Home Rule Conference, and during the week the Opposition papers have been rather good reading. Especially, needless to say, the "Pall Mall Gazette," which has been running the Conference with tremendous fervour. The solemnity of Mr. Garvin's leading articles has been overpowering; but those of his admirers who prefer his violent to his prophetic mood have been able to take pleasure in the posters which have recorded from day to day the progress, as he sees it, of the crisis. "Either—Or"; "the "P. M. G.", from its orange placards declares with impressive vagueness one day in every main thoroughfare of the metropolis; to be followed a few hours later by the portentous announcement, "Ulster Ready Now." We shall see in a moment what that readiness consists in; but let us look first at the position of affairs in relation to the proposed settlement by consent.

TO CONFER, OR NOT.

Statements more or less precise have been made in various quarters during the week as to a preliminary exchange of courtesies between the leaders. If there is anything in them at all, the outsider may say that, instead of considering the interests of Ireland, our politicians are merely dodging in order to find out whether each side can do something in a friendly way to save the other's face. In this business Mr. Garvin is necessarily rather prominent. He is the one aggressive personality in London Toy journalism, and as a Home Ruler at the head of the most militant of Tory journals he is, obviously, in a very awkward position—all the more awkard because he tries to combine support of Sir Edward Carson with grave pleas for the Conference. He is pained by the altered tone adopted now and again by the "Times"; he protests against the "undeserved" rebuke administered the other day by the leading journal to the leader of the rebels; and he is shocked that the "Times" should put the commander of the Ulster Volunteers in the same bogus military class as the head of the Salvation Army, by printing "General" Richardson as it prints "General" Booth. Sir Edward Carson, the "Pall Mall Gazette" assures us, is above all others the friend of peace in Ireland, for what other leader could have held back, as he has done, the forces of rebellion in Ulster. This plea, however, as Mr. Garvin's readers recognise, I put in merely to minimise the effect of the confession that the Ulster leaders have received their cue and are prepared to stop the rebellion at the first serious step towards a conference. Nothing can be more fatal, Mr. Garvin asks us to believe, than the idea that Green and Orange are irreconcilable opposites.

THE OFFICIAL FACTS.

Now this is all very well, but what the public in general wants to know is whether the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law are being impelled to take action on the lines indicated by Lord Loreburn. This is the point of the whole business, and for such light as has been thrown upon it we may be content with a cautious, and obviously inspired statement, appearing in the "Westminster Gazette" two days ago. Here is the passage from that statement dealing with Unionist intimations as to an alleged change of atmosphere.

We need say that the evidence of a pacific spirit would be cordially welcomed by the Liberal Party. Liberals and Irish Nationalists alike would greatly prefer a settlement by consent to a settlement by strife, if the former can be had without sacrificing whatin their view is essential. But the statement that the Government as a Government has come to some new decision on the subject is unfounded. It may, of course, be taken for granted that the political situation has been the subject of thought and discussion among the public men who have met at Balmoral or elsewhere during the recess, but there has been no meeting of the Cabinet, and there is no necessity for any new decision, for in the opinion of Ministers the door has always been, and still remains, wide open to the fullest deliberation between parties on every aspect of the Home Rule Bill and the Irish question.

The "Westminster Gazette" goes on to explain that the Parliament Act was framed with the express purpose of facilitating give-and-take, and it adds something as to the Conference of 1910 which, unless I am mistaken, is the most definite statement yet made in regard to the questions discussed between the party leaders on that occasion. In regard to the Irish question especially, the "Westminster" says, the Prime Minister and his colleagues have a clear conscience.

They were willing and anxious that it should be settled by consent in the year 1910, and did their utmost to obtain a result from the Conference of that year which would embrace the Irish as well as the constitutional question. If their opponents elected to fight on both issues, and with the knowledge that the election of December 1910 must cover both, it was not the fault of the Liberal leaders, and nothing in the sequel has been more unjust than the reproaches which have been heaped upon them in respect of the events of the period.

Moreover, says the semi-official Liberal organ, the chances of settlement are not increased by incessant talk about the Government's submitting to Nationalist dictation or, obviously, by Sir Edward Carson's hypothetical reason; and the events of recent years have proved that the Government has "nothing to fear from the die-hard movements of their opponents."

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

And meanwhile the Ulster Unionist Council, going merrily ahead, has decided upon the form and personnel of the Provisional Government that is to take over the direction of the Northern Province on the day when Home Rule comes into effect. In Belfast, on Wednesday, it was resolved that all the powers of a central authority should be vested in an executive committee, with, of course, Sir Edward Carson at the head:—

A Military Council, an Ulster Volunteer Committee, a Legal Committee, an Education Committee and a Customs Excise and Post Office Committee were appointed, and it was decided to raise an indemnity guarantee fund of at least £1,000,000, several prominent Irish Unionists being appointed trustees. In the constitution of this fund provision is made to indemnify all members of the Ulster Volunteer Force in respect to personal injury or loss of life sustained by them in the execution of their duties as members of the force or in the execution of any order of the Provisional Government, or otherwise in the maintenance of the authority of the Provisional Government. Sir Edward Carson has headed the list of subscriptions to the fund with £10,000.

The details of the Provisional Government are solemnly reproduced by the Opposition papers, and of course are ridiculed by their opponents. Everything is done on both sides to confuse the issue, and to make it impossible for the ordinary elector in Great Britain to form a reasonable estimate of the situation, —the opinion of the average sensible Ulsterman, the real extent of the Volunteer movement, and the measure of response from the substantial part of the community in money or in moral support. The indemnity fund is said to have reached £300,000 this morning. In England there may seem to be a pretty general indifference towards Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith, and a good deal of uneasiness on the part of the papers who have a way of gauging the trend of public feeling. The "Times" has shown its misgiving plainly enough, while the "Daily Mail" has been devoting the minimum of space to the Carson campaign.

CARSONISM AND LARKINISM.

Undoubtedly what has done more than anything else to bring home the gravity of the Carson methods is the continued spread of the propaganda of lawlessness. Some of the Labour disputes are in process of settlement. The London busmen, for example, have secured recognition for their union and have gone back to work victorious. But unrest prevails still in various parts of the Labour world and Dublin is some way from peace. Sunday last saw a serious renewal of the conflict between the police and the crowd, and the scenes in Dublin are only a symptom. There is hardly a great industry which is not actually or potentially in a state of disturbance, and the responsible leaders may well scan the horizon with anxiety. The newspapers talk indignantly of Larkinism, affecting to put the blame on the Irish Labour leader. They might as well blame Mrs. Pankhurst; they might, demonstrably be a great deal nearer the right explanation if they considered the probable, or rather inevitable, results of the preaching of violence by recognised leaders of the party once associated with "law and order." Those leaders will of course change their tune in the not distant future; and when they come into power they will be as fanatical as ever in applying repression, so far as the people will stand it. But they can hardly refuse to see that the harvest will be largely of their own sowing.

A CAPITALISTS' UNION.

If, at present, the politicians have no clear understanding of what they are doing, the capitalist employers would appear to be in a different position and they are preparing for eventualities in a way that has aroused condemnation in quarters where, perhaps, approval might have been looked for. Many years ago, when the trade unions began to federate, the employers set to work to form a capitalist combination. They are now creating a Defence Union, with a vast insurance reserve against strikes.

It is intended in the first place to raise a guarantee fund of fifty million pounds to be used for the protection of employers against aggressive tactics on the part of trade union combinations. Towards this fund (conditionally on the whole amount being raised) two sums of £50,000 each have already been guaranteed by two large manufacturers who were present last week at the meeting at which the union was formed. Further promises of £10,000 and other smaller amounts were also received, and the promoters of the scheme appear to have no doubt that they will be able to secure the total sum, large as it is, on which they have decided. The object of the association, which will be registered as a trade union, is to consolidate the resources of employers of labour in the United Kingdom, irrespective of the nature or size of their business, with a view to maintaining the general rights of employers to make and carry out agreements, individually with free workers, or collectively with a union, and to conduct their business free from outside interference between themselves and those whom they employ.

Some such move as this, it may be said, was inevitable on the part of the large employers of labour; and so completely is English public life dominated by the money power that we might have expected the formation of the Employers' Defence Union to be greeted with approval by all the defenders of the established order. Not so, however. "The Times" expresses grave doubts whether the Union is satisfied about the accomplishment of what it calls a wholly desirable object in the right way:—

The very formation of their combination seems to be based on the false idea that antagonism between capital and labour is a necessary basis of industrial life. Fifty millions, compared with the thousands of millions represented by the capital employed in the trade of the United Kingdom, is relatively a trifling sum. It will not appear trifling to the men belonging to the bodies in conflict with which it is to be employed, in cases of need. They will look upon it, with considerable justification, as the war-chest of their employers. It will be execrated by many of them as a fund raised by the wealthy with the specific object of crushing the poor: it will be represented as the bulwark of tyranny and oppression.

That is true. The working classes will not believe that so vast a sum of money is being collected only for purposes of defence; and even if, as "The Times" apparently thinks likely, the Union should not succeed in raising the whole or the greater part of the 50 millions, it will have created the impression that the aim of the capitalist employers in combination is to destroy the power of the trade unions.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

NEED FOR WORKERS AMONG EURASIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Bishop of London yesterdy presided at a meeting at his town house in connection with the work of the Church in India, and bade God-speed to Deaconesses Beatrice Creighton and Caroline Tuke who are proceeding to Madras to work among Eurasians.

Sir Murray Hammick dwelt on the poverty of the Eurasians. There was need for resident workers, especially women. It was for the Church of England to rival the splendid work of the Roman Catholics.

MEXICAN REBELLION.

EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS FROM TORREON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Upwards of three hundred Britishers and other foreigners left Torreon in a special train a fortnight ago. They are now in a place of safety.

AUSTRALIA'S ARMED STRENGTH.

TOTAL FORCE 240,065.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9.

The Australian defence force now totals 240,065, of which 7,788 belong to the Navy.

NAVAL SECURITY.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

SPEECH BY FIRST LORD.

MAKING UP LOST TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, referring to Liberal perturbations at the growth of naval expenditure said that the times in which we lived required serious effort. The Government's effort to check the growth of armaments had failed and they had to make up lost time in order to reach a position in which the country and the Empire would be beyond danger.

Simultaneously without naval development our relations with Germany had continually improved, still to-day they were on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. There was much more danger of ill-will between the nations through panic arising out of a want of proper preparation than from a calm assurance of strength.

VAIKOM TRIAL SEQUEL.

ACCUSED'S ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle")

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 10.

The case against Swyny the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens Murder case for his alleged escape from lawful custody while in the Etumanur Police Station lock-up was resumed to-day before the Second Class Magistrate of Kottayam.

Mr. Padmanabha Iyer, Taluk Magistrate of Etumanur, deposed that he saw the accused near his gate lying on the main central road at 8 o'clock one night. There was a crowd gathered around him. Witness had reported to the District Magistrate to have his case transferred from his file.

Cross-examined by Mr. Subramanya Iyer, Vakil for the accused, witness said that he spoke to the accused when he saw him, but the accused did not reply. The witness went to the Police Station after the accused was taken there. An apothecary had been called in but witness did not know exactly what apothecary did. The witness was not personally acquainted with the accused.

B. Nallappa Iyer, Police Sub-Inspector of Etumanur said that the accused was in Etumanur Police Station lock-up. Afterwards he saw him on the main central road with others including some constables. The accused was taken to the police station.

Cross-examined, the witness said that the accused was carried to the police station. The Magistrate and witness sent for the apothecary to ascertain if anything was wrong with the accused. The apothecary came and examined the accused. The witness reported to the Kottayam Division first class Magistrate but the accused had to be taken to the District hospital and under the Magistrate's orders the accused was taken to Kottayam. The apothecary was of the opinion that it would take fourteen days to correctly diagonise the accused's disease and for that purpose the accused had to be sent to Kottayam District Hospital.

The prosecution evidence being over, the Prosecuting Inspector addressed the court saying that a *prima facie* case had been made out against Swyny and that a charge should be framed against him.

Mr. Subramonya Iyer, for the defence said that the prosecution by omitting the medical witnesses had failed to place the full facts before the court and that the evidence already recorded showed that Swyny was in a semi-nude condition at the time of the occurrence which went to establish that he was senseless.

A charge was framed against Swyny under Section 221 Travancore Penal Code.

Swyny pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

DELHI GARRISON.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR COLD WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct., 10.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following movements of units to Delhi, in connection with the temporary increased garrison required for the period when the Government of India is in residence during 1913-14:—19th Battery, R. F. A., from Cawnpore, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from Dagshai, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, from Dehra Dun.

The units should arrive in Delhi by the 30th November, 1913.

YUAN'S INSTALLATION.

CEREMONEY DEVOID OF INCIDENT.

FESTIVE CALCUTTA CELESTIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 10.

Yuan-Shi-Kai was installed as President to-day. He afterwards reviewed the troops. The Ceremony passed off without a hitch.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The Republican Chinese of Calcutta have closed business to-day in honour of the election of Yuan Shi Kai as President of the new Republic. Republican flags are flying on houses and Chinapara has put on its holiday attire. Phoophoo bands are in attendance and explosions of fireworks are heard. To-night Chinapara will be illuminated.

RAILWAY MAGNATE ON CURRENCY REFORM.

BILL TOO SOCIALISTIC FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Addressing the American Bankers' Association at Boston, Mr. Hill, the railway magnate, criticised the Currency Reform Bill as too socialistic to suit the temper of the people. He said that the plan differed little from direct assumtion by Government of the complete ownership and control of banking business.

A telegram from Washington says that various speakers in the Senate denounced the attitude of financiers to Currency reform as a conspiracy against legislation not dictated by controlling interests.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN MERCHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Mr. T. H. Lethbridge, residing at Waverly Mansions, yesterday, laid a complaint at the Taltola Police Station against a European merchant of Calcutta, on the charge of abductng his daughter Dorothy Mary, aged eighteen years. It is stated that the accused first made the acquaintance of the girl when she was working as a canvasser under a firm of stationers when she used to call at the office of the accused for the purpose of getting orders. It is alleged that the accused used to take the girl out for motor drives and suddenly in the beginning of September she was missed. The father of the girl, it is reported, made a search for his missing daughter and finally yesterday preferred a charge and, on enquiries made by the police, Miss Dorothy Lethbridge was traced to a house in the Sudder Street where she had taken up her residence. Miss Dorothy is alleged to have stated that she was of age and could live where she liked. The police have made no arrest. A report of the enquiry will be placed before Mr. Sheridan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to-day.

THE DASARA AT MYSORE.

STATE PAGEANT WITNESSED BY 500,000 SPECTATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 10.

The Dasara State pageant which took place at the capital yesterday afternoon, was characterized by a show of enthusiam which was almost overwhelming. The cavalcade consisting of the State troops and officials, left the Palace at 4-30 p.m., and moved on its three-mile course to Banni Mantap which was reached at nightfall. The return journey was accomplished almost at midnight and was viewed by a crowd of 5,00,000 spectators who had assembled in the streets of the metropolis. His Highness the Maharajah, who was accompanied by his brother the Yuvaraj, was loudly cheered all along the route. On return to the Palace a durbar was held at Amba Vilas.

THE CESAREWITCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following is the Betting on the Cesarewitch:—

9 to 1 against Fantasio; 10 to 1 against Night Hawk.; 100 to 8 against Wagstaff and Grave Greek; 100 to 7 against Annecy; 100 to 6 against Wilfrid and Candytuft; 25 to 1 against Charlton; 100 to 3 against Mistinguette.

LADY DOCTORS FOR INDIA.

TRAINING IN S. LONDON HOSPITAL.

INFLUENTIAL APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin, writing to the "Times," supports Lady Castlereagh's appeal for help for the upkeep of the South London Hospital for Women, with a view to the education of medical women for India.

She says that Indian and Anglo-Indian women coming to British hospitals to qualify deserve encouragement. They show by their zeal and perseverance that they can be of real service to their countrywomen.

AUTUMN CROPS AND DROUGHT.

GLOOMY AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Crop telegrams for the week ending Oct. 4 show no chance of importance in the agricultural situation. In fact, the absence of rainfall is keenly felt and unless there are rains during the next week the outlook may take a official reports:

The following are extracts from the official results:

United Provinces—More rain is urgently needed throughout the provinces except in the hill districts. Damage to crops by drought is reported from all but the eastern districts. The harvesting of autumn crops and of millets continues and in some places is nearing completion. The picking of cotton, the sowing of pulses, the preparation of land for spring crops and the irrigation of crops are in progress wherever practicable. The prices have risen further.

Punjab—The weather was dry during the week. Rain is badly wanted in the south eastern and sub montane tracts where unirrigated crops are withering from drought. Elsewhere standing crops are generally average to good. The picking of cotton and the harvesting of other autumn crops continue. Outturn is average to good save in the unirrigated tracts of the Southeast Punjab, where it is below the average.

Rajputana—Rain is urgently needed in the eastern states, Central Rajputana, including Ajmer Merwara, parts of Bund and Kohat. Where the standing crops are on dry lands they have withered from drought. Fodder is generally insufficient. Prices are high and are rising.

Central India—The weather was abnormally hot and more rain is wanted in parts Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bunkhand and in the Rampura Bhanpur districts and the Alampur Pergana of Indore. Lands are being prepared for spring crops in Indore, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Operators have been retarded in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand for want of rain and in Baghelkhand for want of sufficient moisture. Standing crops are bad in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bundhelkhand and Baghelkhand and good elsewhere.

Central Provinces—The week was rainless and continued drought is causing further damage to autumn crops except cotton.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

LEAVES SIMLA ON TUESDAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla by special train from Summer Hill station on Tuesday, the 14th October. His Excellency's departure will be private. A Viceregal salute will be fired as his Excellency leaves Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency will visit Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad, Bijapur, Mysore Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields, Mandapam, Madura, Trichnopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Cuttuck, Gaya Bank and Alwar and arrive at Delhi on the 5th December, his arrival being private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed Viceroy's Camp without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge, Miss Osborn, Mr. J. B. Wood, Officiating Foreigner Secretary, Sir James Dubouley, Private Secretary and Colonel F. Lee Officiating Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Sir James DuBoulay, James Roberts, Surgeon, Captain A. A. Tod, A.D.C., Captain J. J. Astor, A.D.C., Captain R. L. Benson, A.D.C.

All communications other than those of an urgent nature should as usual be addressed to the headquarters of the several departments at simla.

Among the Oriental medical manuscripts now on exhibition at the British Museum is a facsimile of the Bower manuscript—an ancient Sanskrit manual of medicine, copied about the fourth century A. D. on birch bark.

PARSI NATIONALITY.

ALIGARH PROFESSOR'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

Mr. H. M. Abdul Quasim Irani, Professor of Persian at the Aligarh College, delivered, under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, on Tuesday, a public lecture in Urdu at Bai Bhicaijee Bengali School on "The Solidarity of the Parsi Community.' Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Ph.D. was in the chair.

In introducing the lecturer to the audience the chairman said, that Prof. Irani was born in Persia and was a well-travelled man having travelled to Europe, Asia and Africa.

Prof. Irani, in his address said that for many years he had entertained feelings of love and regard for the Parsis who were the direct descendants of the ancient Persian kings and who emigrated from the same land which he was proud to say, was his own birthplace. As they could not remain in touch with their ancient Fatherland and as they settled in different parts of India they had forgotten the Persian language which was the only medium of intercourse with the present Persian inhabitants of Iran. The lecturer touchingly said that the Parsis had lost their kingdom, country and language and nothing remained to them, expect their name "Parsi" and their religion to remind them of their past glory. Though they numbered not more than a lakh they need not think that all was lost to them. Courage was still there and the lecturer exhorted his audience to take courage and attempt to revive the past glory, if not entirely at least to some extent.

From a map that he showed the Professor pointed out that out of all the communities, the Parsi was the only community who was far more and better educated, 870, in every thousand reaping the advantages of a free education. It was their good fortune that they were under the protection of the benign British Government who was known to be friendly towards Persia and its many inhabitants. He emphasised the advantages to be derived from education in which, he said, chiefly lay the solidarity of the community. The revival of the Persian language was the salient feature in the causes that would lead to the solidarity of the community. It was the duty of the Parsis to talk and correspond in Persian and he suggested that at least one page of the Gujarati local papers should be written in Persian.

Prof. Irani, deplored that the teaching of Persian history was not included in the curricula of schools and colleges more because it was set aside even in schools owned and conducted by Parsis. This did not reflect credit on the Parsis of the present day so far as their national and patriotic spirit went. He earnestly hoped that this deplorable state of affairs would be soon remedied. Again, the Parsis had no national uniform dress by which they could be easily recognised as the remnants of a mighty glorious nation from amongst the heterogenous population of India with whom they mixed and moved, he exhorted them to adopt a national uniform dress, if not the whole at least the head-dress.

The Parsis ought to compose and sing their songs in Persian which was their mother tongue. The lecturer further said that he was surprised to find in Parsi homes photos and pictures the subjects of which were other than Persian. They ought to hang pictures and photos of their Persian kings and heroes to infuse in their younger generation a love for their Fatherland. No Parsi, said the lecturer, was a true patriot who did not patronise the things of Persian make and manufacture. He quoted his own instance and said that he took special care to put up in a hotel owned and managed by the Parsis, even though the charges might be a little dearer, for he, had the satisfaction to know that whatever flowed from his own pocket went and enriched the coffers of his own brethren. In the end the lecturer urged the Parsis to go to the land of their Prophet and of their glorious ancestors. They should not credit the adverse reports of murder, plunder and anarchy which were quite, false and baseless. The fact of laying the foundation stone of a Parsi Fire Temple by a Mahomedan was not only sufficient to discredit these adverse reports but was a proof positive of the good feelings and regards of the Mahomedan populace of Persia towards their Parsi brethren. He drew the attention of the community to the necessity of starting a national Anjuman Fund towards which he offered on his behalf a sum of fifty rupees.

Mr. G. K. Nariman in proposing a vote of thanks to the learned Professor for his able discourse said that many of the points referred to by the learned Professor were well worthy of consideration. He dwelt on the question of teaching Persian history in schools and colleges and said that the history of the Persian kings was well preserved in the Shah-nameh. But Persian history could also be constructed from the works of Arabic authors, in which task, he sought the co-operation of the Mahomedans.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation. Dr. J. J. Modi, the President of the Association then presented to the learned Professor some of his own works for which Mr. Irani thanked him.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

Precautions in the Harbour.

From about, 6 p.m. yesterday evening a high wind accompanied by rain began to blow over the Bombay harbour. The wind came from a south-westerly direction and lasted till about 10 p.m. Intimation had been received from the Meteorological Department that there was likely to be a storm and the sailors were warned of its probable approach, and the smaller craft lying in the stream were brought into the harbour. The officers of the Preventive Service went round the harbour to see if any damage had been done, but none was discovered.

WHAT WAS THE JOKE?

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

A Snapshot of His Majesty the King and the Duke of Connaught laughing heartily to themselves over something evidently very amusing at the Manoeuvres. Prince Arthur of Connaught (on left) did not hear the joke.

POLICE OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED FALSE CHARGE TO COVER ILL-TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 10.

The commission assembled to-day to hear the further evidence in the Kahror Begar case enquiry. The four Arains who along with the Paolis were challaned for alleged resistance to police officers in the execution of their duty were examined.

The first three said that there was no burglary in Shahna's house and that they were challanged simply because they refused to be forced into the Begar for a shikar party and that they were beaten by the police. The fourth witness Akbar said that he went to Lahore on the second day after the occurrence, and presented a petition to the Inspector-General of Police. He consulted nobody at Kahore or Multan before presenting the petition. On his return from Lahore he heard the Paolis saying that there was no burglary at Shahna's house and others saying there was a burglary.

Sukhram Patwari, gave the distance between Zirak and Kutabpur, where the Deputy Superintendent is alleged to have gone for a pig drive. He made a note about the burglary and the riot, and that the Deputy Superintendent intervend and stopped the rioting. The day after he had made the note however he heard of the riot from many quarters, but he heard that there was no burglary. Shahna also told him that he reported about the false burglary case at the instigation of his master Ata Mahomed.

Cross examined witness said that he once noted in the register a living person as dead, but this was because he was misinformed by some landowners.

Two more witnesses who were examined after lunch, both residents of Basti, gave corroborative evidence. They did not remember what, if any, talk took place between the Paolis and the Deputy Superintendent after the riot.

MADRAS EDITOR'S APPEAL.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

On the application of Mr. R. Sadagopacharier, His Lordship Justice Miller admitted the appeal against the judgment of Mr. W. S. Marshall, Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown, who convicted the editor of the "Indian Patriot" and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 on a charge of defamation brought by the Hon. Dr. Nair against him.

The "Sind Gazette" announces the marriage at Home of Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Judical Commissioner of Sind, to the younger daughter of Mrs. Banks Pittman, of Arrandale, Sydenham.

TURKS DEMOBILISE.

BULGARIA'S DOOR ON THE AEGAN.

MONTENEGRINS REPULSE BULGARIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 10.

Demobilisation has begun.

SOFIA, Oct. 10.

The Government has decided to build a harbour in the Bay of Lagos, in the Aegean, and navigable canals in Thrace.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Turco-Bulgarian Commercial Treaty has been renewed as from September 29th.

CETINJE, Oct. 10.

After two days' fighting, the Montenegrins repulsed the Albanians in the vicinity of Djakova, and drove them off Montenegrin territory of Djakova, and drove them off Montenegrin territory. The Montenegrins lost eight killed and twenty wounded.

SIMLA NEWS.

GUESTS AT VICEREGAL LODG

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Captain Watson Smyth, Private Secretary to His Honour, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey and Mr. G. F. De Montmorency arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge this morning at 11 a.m.,

At the dinner at Viceregal Lodge this evening there were present the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Mr. De Montmorency, Capt. Watson-Smyth, Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Mr. Ivenchen, Mr. Longchen Sharta, Hon. Mr. Burn, Col. Marlowe, Mr. C. A. Bell, Mr. A. Rose, and Mr. Cameron Forbes, late Governor of the Philipines.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

CEYLONESE OPPOSITION TO VISIT.

COLOMBO, Oct. 10.

On the arrival of information by the Australian mail, this week, that the promoters of the visit of the Australian cricketers here had written to Sydney, belittling the agitation against the visit, a number of Ceylonese, yesterday, sent the following wire to Sydney: "Preparing national manifesto."

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

BILL TO AMEND ACT.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

It is understood that during the Delhi session of the Imperial Council a Bill will be introduced to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act on the lines of Section 7 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, so as to legalise endorsements in the alternative.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

DARJEELING MAIL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The Saidpur Division of the E. B. S. Railway Police, are enquiring into a recent attempt to wreck the Darjeeling Mail, by means of a large rail which was placed across the line between Bomar and Chilahati. Fortunately, this obstruction was noticed by an outdoor officer, and removed just before the passing of the Mail train.

KARACHI COCAINE SMUGGLING.

LEGAL PENALTY FOLLOWING CUSTOMS FINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

The accused Borah in the Karachi cocaine smuggling case who had already been fined Rs. 1,000 by the Customs Authorities, has been sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER BENGAL DECOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

A dacoity is reported to have occurred at Pelashi near Naihati, in which the dacoits raided the house of a woman named Kali Dasi and by means of threats forced her to give up all the money she had by her and also all her jewellery. They got clear away and have not as yet been traced.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Carson's "Government."

"The Nation".—The organization of rebellion in North-East Ulster has had something of an anti-climax. The Ulster Unionist Council have formed themselves into a Central Authority and set up Committees on Law, Education, Finance, Customs, Post Office, Railway Supply, and Volunteer Services. The Executive Committee consists of seventy-six members headed by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Londonderry, and other Peers, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist members, a score of deputy-lieutenants, merchants, and traders, a clergyman or two—and chaplains. Not a single working-man has even been asked to join this self-appointed assembly—we suppose the most undermocratic body that ever proposed to take over the government of a modern State.

Carson and Smith Doing Great Service.

"Saturday Review".—We favour, then, the idea of a Conference if one can be arranged; but none the less—nay, still the more—we entirely approve Ulster's perfecting all her plans against Home Rule as we have already insisted. It would be fatal if Ulster for a moment relaxed. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith are doing great service for Ulster and the whole Empire. It is a good thing, too, that the truth about officers in the Army and their attitude towards Ulster is now public. It is clear that a good many British officers will openly join Ulster if needs be; and who believes that those who do not join would ever be ready to order their men to fire on the loyalists? Lips would be bronze indeed—in Carlyle's metaphor—which gave that order.

"The Spectator's" Suggestion.

"The Spectator".—Ulster must not be sacrificed. Everything turns on Ulster. But if Home Rulers will agree that any Ulster county which likes to do so shall be free to contract out of the Bill—or to put it in wider terms, to contract out of the liability to be governed by any Dublin Parliament—Unionist might agree on their part to letting Nationalists make the experiment of ruling themselves in the South. We only offer this as a suggestion towards arriving at a formula for discussion. If the righ of Ulster to contract out of the Bill were again denied—if the Nationalist negation during the debates were repeated—we cannot see that a Conference could assemble with any profit whatever. It may be that Nationalists are irrevocably convinced that a Home Rule Administration which does not draw upon the rich revenues of Ulster is an impossibility. If that be made clear either during an effort to call a Conference or at the Conference itself, it will at least have been proved once more that, though the Union is not a perfect instrument of government, it provokes the minimum of strike and division.

TO ALLAY PANIC.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S ADVICE TO NEWSPAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

At an extraordinary meeting of the executive committee of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, held to consider the existing situation, several speakers pointed out now owing to the undesirable excitement in certain circles, the political, educational, social and industrial advancement of the Muslim community was being retarded and that the intemperance of language resorted to by certain newspapers, had brought trouble upon themselves and done serious injury to the Muslim cause.

The following resolutions were passed:—(1) that the Punjab Muslim League appeals to the Muslim press and to all Muslim Leagues, Anjumans and leaders to make earnest and organised endeavours within their respective spheres of influence to restore calm among the section of community affected by the existing excitement; (2) that an early settlements of the unfortunate Cawnpore Mosque affair, satisfactory alike to Government and the Muslim community constitutes the only desirable solution of the problem, and the committee of the Punjab League earnestly appeals to Mussalmans as well as to the authorities to approach the question in a spirit of mutual goodwill and forbearance.

FATALITY ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A Goanese butler named Andrew De Souza, aged 15, met with a fatal accident whilst travelling in a local train from Victoria Terminus to Mazgaon.

It appears that De Souza was standing on the footboard of a third class carriage, when he was struck by the open door of a goods train passing in the opposite direction. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to the injury this morning.

If it be true (writes the "Englishman", that General Sir Ian Hamilton is to be the new Commander-in-Chief in India, then we trust it is equally true, as surmised by the "Express," that it implies the abandonment by the Government of the wasteful and useless post of the Oversea Forces. That precio is Office costs the country £10,000 a year, yet it is in effect such a sinecure that neither the Duke of Connaught nor Lord Kitchener could be induced to fill it.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY A BRAHAMIN WOMAN.

BOY PUSHED INTO A WELL.

KING-EMPEROR vs. RANGUBAL.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The accused Rangubai, aged about 17, a Brahmin, committed the murder of a boy named Appa, aged about 6, by pushing him in a well near the Rameshwar temple at Baramati and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona convicted the accused and sentenced her to death. But he recommended the High Court on account of her youth, the fact of her confessing her crime from the beginning and other circumstances, to commute the sentence to one of transportation for life.

The accused had a quarrel with the complainant Laxmibai, mother of the deceased boy. Again on the day before the murder she had an altercation with Laxmibai, who suspected her of having committed theft in her house. The next afternoon she happened to meet the murdered boy near the well which is opposite the school. She then intended to cause the boy's death in revenge on the mother with whom she had a quarrel. Accordingly she took him to the well and pushed him with her right hand while holding her own child in her left arm. The boy's dead body was found next day in the well.

The accused pleaded guilty before the Sessions Judge and said that she repented of her deeds and begged to be pardond.

The Lordships commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

Mr. Mulgaonker appeared for the accused appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB ASSESSMENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batheler).

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL *v.* MAJOR J. E. HUGHES,

the Secretary and a Member of the Western India Turf Club on behalf of himself and all other Members of the Western India Turf Club.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Boyd, District Judge of Poona, who decided in favour of the Western India Turf Club.

The facts of this case have already been reported in this paper.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the Western India Turf Club was improperly assessed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona in the years 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12; that the assessment by the Cantonment Magistrate of the said club for the years aforesaid should be declared illegal, void and contrary to the Poona Cantonment Texation Regulations; that the said assessment should be declared to be nullities and if necessary the entries thereof should be erased and expunged from the assessment books; that the defendants be ordered to repay to the plaintiff as representing the members of the said club all payments levied on and paid by the said club for the said years, in excess of the assessment of Rs. 201-8-4 yearly payable by the said club; that it should be declared that, until the assessment of Rs. 201-8-4 made in 1904 and continued down to 1908 was revised and altered in accordance with the provisions of the Poona Cantonment Taxation Regulations. that assessment was the only solid and binding assessment of the Poona Race Course.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S STATEMENT.

The defendants, the Secretary of State for India in Council, stated that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit by virtue of the provisions of Section 15 of the Poona Cantonment Texation Regulations. The claim was time-barred under Article 14 of Schedule I to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. The Civil Court's Jurisdiction to entertain the suit was also barred under Section 28 of the Cantonment Act 1910.

The District Judge decided that his Court had jurisdiction to try the suit and that the suit was not time-barred.

Against the above order the Secretary of State for India in Council appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Wellon contended that the first payment in respect of the illegal demand of the Cantonment Magistrate was made on the 27th May, 1909, and not on the 28th November, 1908, as contended by the authorities. He said that a cheque was given to the Cantonment Magistrate on the 28th November, 1908, but this cheque was not cashed till 27th May 1909. The period of limitation should therefore run from the date that the money was actually received, and not from the date the cheque was issued. They were not asking for the return of the cheque but for a refund of excess money illegally recovered. The money was in their Bank and they could stop the payment if they wanted to do so. Article, 42, of the Limitation Act, lays down that the three years' limitation should run from the date the money actually passed from the lender to the borrower.

IRREGULARITIES IN FORM.

The Advocate-General contended that under Articles 57 and 58 of the Limitation Act, the the three years' period ran from the date a lender gave a borrower a cheque. There was no distinction on this point between the provisions of the Articles 57 and 58, and Article 62. As regards the irregularities in the procedure adopted by Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, he said that they were only irregularities in form and did not in any way prejudice the question of fact. It was true that the Cantonment Magistrate had given three days' notice, instead of fifteen days, but that did not prejudice the club in any way.

The Chief Justice remarked that had the club fifteen days' notice as required by the regulations, they would have had more time to consult their solicitors. As it was they were now advised that the three days' notice was a bad notice.

The Advocate-General said that the Government were not desirous of retaining any excess assessment which the club might have paid. The Government had expressly amended their rules to permit the club to appeal to the Governor in Council, and the club should have availed themselves of that privilege instead of coming to the Civil Courts.

The Chief Justice said that the appeal to the Government would have barred an appeal to the Civil Courts and therefore the Western India Turf Club preferred to come to the courts.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel, reserved their judgment.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in council.

Mr. Weldon instructed by Mr. Craige appeared for the Western India Turf Club.

CONDITIONAL ADOPTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

PURSHOTTUM MUKUND SAMANT (ORIGINAL DEFENDANT 5). *vs.*, RAKHMABAI, WIDOW OF MUKUND VESAJI SAMANT AND OTHERS.

(ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF & DEFENDANTS 1 TO 4.)

These were second appeals from the decision of Mr. V. G. Kaduskar, Additional First Class Sub-Judge A. P. of Ratnagiri confirming the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Malwan.

The facts of the case are these:—

The plaintiff-respondent filed two suits, one to obtain possession and injunction and the other to take accounts from the natural father and the adopted son, defendant 5.

The plaintiff-respondent alleged in her plaints that the properties in the suit belonged to her husband who died on 3rd May, 1897, without any issue and leaving two widows, the plaintiff herself and Godaveri. The plaintiff-respondent for the future benefit of her husband adopted defendant 5 who was the appellant in these second appeals, on 17th March, 1899, on condition that she should remain in possession and *Vahivat* of all properties till her death and the adopted son was to get what remained after her death. The defendant No. 1, father of defendant 5 passed a registered deed of adoption accordingly.

APPELLANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendant No. 5, the appellant in his written statement contended that he was not adopted conditionally as alleged by the plaintiff and that the condition was invalid and that he was the full owner of all the properties of the plaintiff's husband, Mukund Visaji.

The court of first conditional and the the adoption was conditional and the agreement which was the condition of the adoption was fair and reasonable and ordered that the plaintiff should recover possession of the properties in suit and should enjoy a widow's estate jointly with defendant 5, till her lifetime and should make all adequate provision for the maintenance, etc., of defendant No. 5, the adopted son. The court also ordered defendant 1 to render accounts to the plaintiff.

The lower appellate court confirmed the decrees of the first court and held that the agreement allowing the plaintiff to retain the power of management during her lifetime was reasonable and valid and binding upon the appellant.

The appellate court disagreed with the decrees of the Lower Courts and dismissed both the suits of the plaintiff holding that the agreement allowing the plaintiff to reserve to herself widow's estate during her lifetime and postponing the rights of the adopted son till after her death was not fair and reasonable.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellant Mr. H. C. Koyajee with K. N. Koyajee appeared for the respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

GUARDIANSHIP OF GIRL-WIFE.

HUSBAND'S CLAIM ALLOWED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Re NARMADABAI—Minor.

DHARAMSEY MAGANLAL—Petitioner.

vs.

NANDIBAI AND OTHERS—Respondents.

This was the hearing of a rule dated 6th October, calling upon Nandibai, and Shamkuvarbai to show cause why they should not deliver the minor to the petitioner, Dharamsey, her husband, and why the minor should not be brought before the Court and dealt with according to law.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the respondents to show cause against the rule.

The Advocate-General appeared for the petitioner in support of the rule.

The facts which gave rise to these proceedings were that the minor, Narmadabai, who is now about 15 years of age had been married to the petitioner, a flour merchant, on the 6th February, 1912. After her marriage she stayed some time with her husband. On the 7th of September, 1913, she was taken from her husband's house to her mother, Shamkuvarbai's house and had since never returned to her husband. The husband alleged that she had been kept against her will in a house at Nagpada, where her mother lived with one Nandibai, the paternal aunt of the minor. The husband alleged that he had repeatedly gone to the mother's house to fetch his wife but had only met with abuse and even kicks. He alleged that Nandibai was a woman of loose character, that Shamkuvarbai was a woman of weak will and entirely under the thumb of Nandibai, that one Popatlal Mulchand, a person of undesirable character stayed in the same house as Shamkuvarbai and Nandibhai and was supported by the latter, and it was therefore very undesirable that the minor, his wife, should coninue to stay there.

In reply to these various allegations made by the petitioner a series of affidavits had been filed on behalf of the respondents. The minor in her affidavit said that the house at Nagpada was her father's house. Her father had left a will and had appointed Shamkuvarbai and Nandibai her executrices. Her father had, after giving certain legacies, given Shamkuvarbai full power of disposition over the property. She said her mother was not a woman of weak intellect, nor was her paternal aunt, Nandibai, a woman of loose character. She said that her father-in-law, Maganlal was a person of a licentious character. He had repeatedly made improper overtures to her and she was in constant dread of him while in his house. She had made complaints of her father-in-law's conduct to one Radhabai. Her father-in-law was also in the habit of ill-treating his fourth wife, Jamnabai, and his widowed daughter, both of whom had marks of burns received by them. She had complained to her husband about her father-in-law's behaviour, but he had done nothing to protect here. He had, on the other hand, asked her to comply with her father-in-law's wishes and threatened to cut her nose off and throw her into a well. Shamkuvarbai, the mother, and Nandibai, the paternal aunt, had made affidavits which supported the minor's story of the vicious character of the minor's father-in-law. They said that Popatlal Mulchand had resided in the house for many years and was there even in the lifetime of the minor's father, Motichand, and that he was a perfectly respectable person. They had been perfectly willing to send the girl back to her hsbuand's house, but she would not go and cried and beat her head when asked to go. Even then they asked Velji, who had come to fetch the minor, to call two days later. They said that the girl was not safe with her husband; and she would be given up to a life of slavery and infamy, if sent to her husband's home. They said that the petitioner and his friends had created a disturbance, used abusive language and had even assaulted them on various occasions when they had called to fetch the girl. Various neighbours had to come to their assistance on these occasions and they had been compelled to write even to the Police Commissioner, who had warned the petitioner and his father.

In addition to these were the affidavit of Kasturbai, who swore to the minor having complained to her of the indecent attempts of her father-in-law, and the affidavits of various neighbours who deposed to the fact that the petitioner and his friends had on various occasions caused a disturbance, used abusive language, and committed assaults when they came to fetch the minor.

All these allegations of the respondents were replied to by the petitioner and his friends. The petitioner, as well as his step-mother, Samanbai, said that the minor had well cared for and had led a life of happiness. The husband's family was known for its respectability. Jamnabai or her step-daughter had never been burned or beaten and the marks on their persons had been caused by the upturning of a pot of ghee. The allegations as to their having committed assaults and used abusive language were also denied.

Mr. Talyarkhan applied to His Lordship for the evidence of Motilal Kanji, a graduate and a well-known merchant, and one Radhabai, to be taken in Court as they had made affidavits.

His Lordship granted the application.

Motilal Kanji deposed that he believed Jamnabai, the minor's mother-in-law, had been ill-treated by her husband as she had some months ago come to his house and complained of ill-treatment to his elder brother.

Radhabai deposed that she had been instrumental in bringing about the marriage of the minor with the petitioner. The minor, Narmadabai, had told her once that her father-in-law used to make *mushkeri* with her.

His Lordship intimated that he did not desire the Advocate-General to cross-examine these witnesses.

Maganlal, the petitioner's father, was then called as a witnesses, in view of the fact that he had not made an affidavit. He was examined by the Court and was also cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan.

He stated that he had never ill-treated his son's wife. All the allegations against him were entirely false. He regarded the minor as his daughter and would never think of behaving with her in the way alleged. Narmadabai had been tutored to make all these allegations by the low people on her mother's side. They had swallowed up the minor's property and now wanted to sell the house and obtain her consent to the sale.

His Lordship then examined the minor. She stated, to His Lordship, that she was unwilling to return to her husband's house because of the improper behaviour of her father-in-law, who had used obscene language in her presence, had entered her room, and touched her person.

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the Court. He said there was clear and sufficient evidence before the Court in support of the story of the respondents. There was no reason for disbelieving the minor. He cited Re. Saitri (16 Bom, 307) and urged that the minor's welfare was the main thing to be considered. There was grave risk in sending her to a home like that. The girl had been a free agent while staying with his clients, there had been no confinement, and there was no foundation for these proceedings. He said that it was a clearly a misuse of Sec. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code for a person in the position of the present husband to come and apply to the Court in this way.

His Lordship, in passing orders, said that the minor seemed an exceedingly innocent girl of immature age and not much intelligence. Asked to explain the reason why she had not returned to her husband, she had told a story which was "got-up." He had no hesitation in saying that it was an invention put into her month by her mother and Nadibai. If her story had been true, she could have well left Ghat-Kooper, long before she was sent for, as the father and the son are away from home the whole day and Ghat-Kooper is a thickly populated village. Radhabai's evidence was that the father-in-law was reported to have joked with the daughter-in-law, but there was nothing wrong in that. Indians regarded their daughters-in-law as their daughters and it was incredible in this case that the father-in-law had had any evil intentions. He had no doubt that the story was an invention. He found that the girl had been improperly detained and the presence of the man, Popatlal in the same house was undesirable. He held that she had been improperly confined and he ordered the minor girl to be delivered up to her husband, Dharamsey, who was the proper custodian of her person. There was no order as to costs.

Attorneys for the petitioner: Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for the respondents: Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

WALJI SHAMJI & CO. *v.* MOTIBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhadurji for the plaintiff moved absolute the rule granted by his Lordship on 22nd September. The rule, which was for the appointment of a Receiver with certain powers, called upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from dealing with the estate of Vallabhji Shivji. In that matter, Callianji Damoder was appointed *interim* receiver on his providing security for one lakh of rupees. The requisite security was given. The Prothonotary had examined Callianji and had accepted the title-deeds given by him in security and had passed a receipt for them.

Per Curiam:—No guardian has been appointed for the second defendant who is a minor. How, then, can she show cause?

Mr. Bahadurji said that the application for guardianship was to be made to his Lordship in chambers next day, but all the parties had consented to the appointment of a Receiver. He suggested that the matter might stand over.

His Lordship thereupon passed an order for the matter to stand over till a guardian for the second defendant was appointed.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

APPA GUNGARAM *v.* SAKUBAI.

This was a notice of motion for an order appointing Mr. R. D. Sethna Receiver of the property mentioned in the plaint.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. Pundit who appeared for the second defendant, consented to the appointment.

The third defendant, the Advocate-General, put in no appearance, but intimated his consent in writing.

The suit was filed by the plaintiff to recover certain property which he claimed as his own admitting the second defendant to be entitled along with him to one-half of the property.

The first defendant alleged that the property belonged to neither the plaintiff nor the second defendant but to a charity. He accordingly had the Advocate-General placed on the record. The first defendant now dead, Mr. Jafferbhoy asked for the appointment of a Receiver.

At this stage Mr. Davar appeared and said he represented the executor and executrix of Sakubai, who had left a will in which she gave directions for carrying on the present suit. Mr. Davar said that the executors were in possession and, as the property yielded no income, a Receiver was not necessary. The appointment of a Receiver would entail unnecessary expense. The executors proposed to apply for probate and in the meantime were willing to give security.

Mr. Justice Davar in delivering judgment said that the executor and executrix had no *locus standi*. As the first defendant was dead, it was necessary to place the property in the hands of an official of the Court. Costs costs in the cause. The applicants to bear their own costs.

SUBSTITUTION OF PROPERTY.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY, *v.* MOOSA HAJI HASSUM.

This was a notice of motion for an order to substitute certain property for certain other property given as security for the due execution of a decree.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the first and third defendants in support of the notice of motion.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff, the Secretary of State for India.

The suit was filed by the Secretary of State against the defendants, who were the executors of one Haji Currim Suleman, for ejectment from two bungalows. The Government claimed that they were entitled under the terms of the lease to take possession of the bungalows on the ground that they were required for a public purpose.

Mr. Justice Beaman, who heard the suit, decided against the defendants, who appealed. On application for stay of execution, the defendants were ordered to give security to the tune of Rs. 50,000. The defendants thereupon deposited the title-deeds of the first defendant's property at Girgaum.

In a suit for the administration of the estate of Haji Currim Sulleman, which was the suit in which this motion was made, the defendant was ordered to pay certain sums. He, therefore, now wants the title-deeds of his property given as security in the ejectment suit to be returned to him to enable him to procure cash. He is willing to substitute the title-deeds of other properties in their stead and offers the security of substantial property at Mount Pleasant Road.

As the learned Advocate-General had no objection to this change of security na order was passed in the terms of the notice of motion allowing such substitution.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

"GYMERIC" CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL PERMITTED.

Excecution Stayed.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

ANDREW YULE & Co. .....Appellants.
A. P. DUBASH .....Respondent.
Petitioner.

In this matter in which their Lordships in appeal had disagreed with the decision of Beaman J., and granted an injunction to Adrew Yule and Co., against A. B. Dubash and his brother from interfering with the s. s. "Gymeric," a rule *nisi* for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of A. B. Dubash and his brother was passed on the 2nd October.

That rule came on for argument before their Lordships yesterday morning.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the petitioners, A. B. Dubash and his brother.

Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared on behalf of Andrew Yule and Co.

The rule *nisi* had been passed on the 2nd of October and Mr. Setalvad applied to their Lordships for a certificate for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Their Lordships inquired of Mr. Jardine whether he had any objections to the granting of a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Jardine replied that he had only one objection and that was that among the various grounds of appeal, there was some misrepresentation in ground No. 14 about the presence of A. M. Jeevanji in Bombay at a certain time.

Their Lordships said that it was not for them to consider it at this time and asked Mr. Jardine if he had any other objection.

Mr. Jardine said that he had no other objection to leave being granted.

Accordingly, their lordships granted a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and made the rule for certificate absolute. Costs were made costs in the appeal.

The matter of the stay of execution of the injunction against the "Gymeric" was adjourned last Monday to enable Mr. Setalvad's clients to make inquiries from Graham and Co., as to whether Adam and Co., of London were willing to bring the "Gymeric" from Mauritius straight to Bombay, without stopping at any other port.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that they had received a reply from Graham & Co. In that reply they (Graham & Co.) stated that they had cabled to Adam & Co., and that the latter had, wired back saying that they were not willing to allow them to bring the "Gymeric" straight to Bombay from Mauritius. So it seemed that Adam & Co. could not arrange to load the cargo for Bombay alone. They would like the ship to go to Karachi also. They could not bring the "Gymeric" if Adam & Co., objected to its coming straight to Bombay. His clients were willing to give Andrew Yule & Co., another ship of the same class, tonnage and position as the "Gymerie," for the November shipment. Mr. Jardine submitted that it was nearly a month his clients had waited. Judgment was delivered on the 22nd of September. On that judgment an injunction was issued. The "Gymeric" had to go to Reunion, and Mauritias, and was finally to make its return voyage to Bombay via Karachi. She had to come to Bombay and discharge a cargo there. How possibly could she do that by the end of November? What right had they to keep the ship when on the 15th of September they entered into a charter party with Graham & Co., knowing well that judgment was about to be delivered by their Lordships. His clients would not get the ship by the end of November, because she had to go to so many ports, and discharge a cargo and load a cargo at every port.

Chief Justice: The only course is to refuse your application.

Mr. Setalvad: Your Lordships can make a working order.

Chief Justice: We don't think we can.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that at any rate the "Gymeric" would not reach Calcutta before the 25th of November. When the decree was passed on 22nd of November, she was on her way to Reunion. When she reached Reunion, she would have to discharge her cargo. Even if she returned from Reunion, she could not reach Calcutta before 25th November.

Chief Justice: It was your act which gave the ship to Graham & Co.

Mr. Setalvad, continuing, said that, in order to avoid any delay, his clients would substitute another ship for the November shipment for Andrew Yule & Co. Graham & Co., had undertaken to give them a ship for November. (Mr. Setalvad read a letter from Graham & Co., dated the 10th inst.) If a working order were made, they would close with Graham & Co's., offer for another ship, at once. His undertaking would be a definite one and the substituted ship would be of the same class, tonnage and position.

At this stage the matter was adjourned till 3.30 p.m. in order to ascertain of Graham & Co., whether the ship they undertook to provide for the November shipment would be of the same class, tonnage and position.

At 3-30 p.m. Mr. Jardine submitted that on the 22nd of September, his clents were entitled to have 8 charter-parties. If the dubashes would undertake to pay as damages the difference of freight for this one charter party between the 22nd of September and the 15th of December, that would remove all the difficulty and leave the dubashes work out seven charter-parties only.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that the appellants were not entitled to 8 charter-parties from the 22nd of September. On Beaman J.'s decree they were free to do anything with the "Gymeric". While the appeal was pending, were his clients bound to keep the ship at Calcutta? They were going to provide Andrew Yule & Co., with a ship. Graham & Co's., reply was to the effect that the ship which they undertook to provide would be of the same class, tonnage and size. He was quite ready to give them one ship for the November shipment. He submitted that the worst they could be asked to do would be to bring back the ship from Reunion. He submitted that his undertaking to provide another ship for the November shipment should be accepted.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the "Gymerie" ought to reach Calcutaa before 25th November. They were being deprived for two months of the ship's use, simply because the appellants had sent it away.

Chief Justice: I think Mr. Setalvad's undertaking is reasonably satisfactory.

Mr. Jardine: We get no compensation for the delay. I am entitled to compensation.

Chief Justice: We think those are the best terms that we could give you.

Their Lordships, therefore passed the following order:—The respondents undertaking to provide for the appellants a vessel at Calcutta, for November loading for coal of a similar class and capacity to the "Gymeric," as contemplated in the substitution clause of the plaintiff's charter-party, we order that no steps be taken to enforce against the respondents the terms of the injunction contained in the decree until after the 15th of December unless the respondents fail to carry out the undertaking; this undertaking to be without prejudice to any claim for restitution that the respondents may be able to establish hereafter. Costs costs in the Privy Council Appeal.

Solicitor for the petitioner, Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.

Solicitors for the appellants: Payne & Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

65848-09—Mulji and Tha. Maganlal Shivlal v Dayabhai Tapidas and ors. Shamrao M. and H. Notice 1-10-13.

R. Tunnage Act, 34 of 1858—Chitnis M. and K. In Re Woman Sakharam Khare a Lunatic v Laxmibai Petitioner 30-9-13.

617-09—Patell and Ez Mahomed Haji Aboo v Mahomed Rahimtulla and ors. 3-10-13.

249-13—Bhai K. and Gir. The Poona Bank Ltd. and anr. v Motilal Chunilal Malvi H. M. and R. 22-9-13.

933-11—Motichand and D. Messrs. Muneckchand Kapurchand a firm v Chunilal Mhalchand and ors. Edg. G. W. and Co., 2-10-13.

Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and Re. Award made by the Punch—Motichand Bhabutmal Sardarmar and D. Petitioner v Annaraji Hingadas and ors. Respondents 2-10-13.

1268-12—Madhowji K and Ch. Jamnadas Mathuradas v Ramdas Mulji Nanu H. and Co., 2-10-13.

M. J. 731-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co. Carl William Grant Gay. v Mercey Eileen Gay and anr. Payne and Co. Matu J. and M. 3-10-13.

1219-12—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Bansidhar Lachminarayen v Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm Malvi H. M. 3-10-13.

779-09—Little and Co., N. C. Pramanic v Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves a firm Dhanjishaw and B. 6-10-13.

798-13—F. P. Pavrin Jijabai widow v Rambhawod Jankaji Award and Co., S. A. Tyabji 7-10-13.

492-13—Payne and Co., Haribux Bilasrai and ors. v Ramgopal and anr. Malvi H. W. and R. 7-10-13.

1247-12—Dubash and Co. (for a pauper) Madhowji Menehand Shah Narandas Bhimji and ors. Shamrao M. and H. 7-10-13.

103-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. R. D. Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors. Edg. G. W. and Co., 7-10-13.

235-07—In Person Jaikissondas Rambilas and ors. v Motilal Kishowshaw Patell Ex. 8-10-13.

M. J. 762-13—F. P. Pavri Janus George Willkinson v Consuello Herminord Wilkinson and ors. Payne and Co. 10-10-13.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (in Court.)

478-13 Madhowji K. and C. Ratansi Narotam v Kahanji Narotam and ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct 10.

240. *Signallers.*—At an Examination held on 9th October 1913, the undermentioned passed in Semaphore Signalling:—
Bombr. Gedare } 1st Class.
Gr. Ashworth }
Bombr. Smith } 2nd Class.
Gr. Dyson }
" Stevens }

239. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 11th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with CAPS.
The attention of members is drawn to the alteration in dress for this parade.

238. *Annual Reports.*—Members can obtain a copy of the Annual Report for 1912-13 at the Corps Head Quarters Office any day except Sunday between the hours of 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

(Sd) A.D. Curtis, Lieut R.G.A
Offg. Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Artillery

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

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MR. KIPLING ON INVASION.

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE AVERAGE MAN.

Mr. Rudyard Kiplign, addressing an open air meeting at Burwash Sussex, from the platform of the National Service League caravan, strongly supported the objects of the League.

"I sympathise with the League speakers," he said, "in the difficulties of their task, because it is almost as impossible to make a people who have never known invasion realise what invasion is as it is to make a man realise the fact of his own death. The nearest a man can come in imagination to his own death is the idea of lying in a coffin with his eyes shut listening to the pleasant things he thinks his neighbours are sayng about him; and the nearest that a people who have never known conquest or invasion can come to the idea of conquest and invasion is a hazy notion of going about their usual work and paying their taxes to tax collectors who will perhaps talk with a slightly foreign accent.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

"Even attempted invasion does not mean that. It means riot and arson and disorder and bloodshed and starvation on a scale that a man can scarcely imagine to himself. In other words, what the Balkan States can stand for twelve months and still breathe would knock us out of time in six weeks.

"It seems to me that if there is a reasonable chance, and I think there is, of such a catastrophe overtaking us we ought at least to take reasonable precaution to make any attempted invasion so exceedingly expensive to begin with and so particularly unpleasant to go on with that no enemy would think of facing the risk.

BOASTINGS AND PANICS.

"As things stand at present we have not the men, nor the means nor the organisation, nor the will to produce such results. That is why those of us who think go about in fear and in doubt. That is why those of us who do not think are full of silly boastings one day and of blind panic the next. That is why we have no security inside or outside our borders. That is why we tell each other lies to cover our own fears, and yet know all the time that our lies are useless.

"In this matter we must take refuge behind no paid member of Parliament. The power to change this wasteful state of affairs lies in the hands of the people of England. The responsibility is ours, and the punishment, if we persist in our folly, in our fraud, and in our make-believe, will fall not only us, but upon the third and fourth generaion of those that have betrayed their country.

INDIAN PROBLEMS IN COLLISION

MISS B. MACLAGAN TELLS HER STORY.

"This is my first stage effort—and, by the way, my first interview," said Miss Bridget Maclagan to The "Daily Chronicle" representative who had called on the author of "Collision," the play with which Mr. Norman McKinnel and Mr. Frederick Whelen will shortly start their season at the Vaudeville, and prevailed upon her to break her vow not to be interviewed before the production of her work.

"I had determined not to be interviewed by anyone," said the youthful writer of "The Mistress of Kingdoms," and the book which bears the same title as her first play, and which was written afterwards. "But since you are here and have led me to believe that readers of "The Daily Chronicle" are likely to be interested in this 'Collision' before it takes place in the Strand, it would hardly be gracious in me to hold fast to my purpose.

"My play is all about India as it is to-day—quite up to date in every particular, and not in the least of the order of 'Kismet,' however certain posters in preparation may suggest a similarity. It is the outcome of my observation of Indian affairs during five years' residence in the locality of my story, and it deals with the perpetual 'collision' between Eastern and Western ideas and ideals—the effort, ineffectual and hopeless, of our people to become really understood by the Indians, politically and socially.

"The action of my play takes place in the Punjab, and its occurrences spread over the month of March.

"George Digby, of the Punjab Commission (Mr. Norman McKinnel), is a character typical of the strong representative of Western notions, who does his duty according to the point of view that is born in him. But a different point of view has been born in a high-caste Hindu, Kashi Ram Choula (Mr. Malcolm Cherry); and although the two men are friends, each seeking to do his best in circumstances of the 'East is East and West is West' nature, the two peoples of whose ideas they are separately representative are far from betraying a special inclination to love one another and to fear one God.

"Add to this state of things the interference of an ex-Labour member of the House of Commons, who thinks he is doing great things for the Indian people, but whose 'programme' is simply being used by certain seditionists for their own ends, and throw also into the whole business the socialistic notions—quite abhorrent to the true Indian—of a Suffragette worker (Miss Alice Crawford) in the cause of the ex-Labour member, and you will get a fairly correct notion of the atmosphere of my play's story."

In an interview with Mr. Norman McKinnel earlier in the day the actor told our representative that his character of George Digby was a "fine fellow with a kink in him—one of those splendidly big and confident and loyal representatives of the governing classes, ruling millions in India with the greatest complacency, and on retirement finding his natural way to Pall Mall and a small house in Sloane-street."

MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL TO RETIRE.

STORIES OF AN ALL ROUND SPORTSMAN.

Mr. Justice Bucknill, speaking at a Masonic meeting in Surrey, has intimated that he will retire from the Bench on January 6.

Sir Thomas Townsend Bucknill, who is 68 years of age, but looks many years younger, is almsot as well known in the world of sport as he is in the world of law. A hard rider to hounds, he has had many a severe spill and some very narrow escapes. He is ideally at home at his Surrey seat at Epsom, for he is credited with loving horses and horse-racing far better than the profession which he once summed up as "briefs and bamboozling." One of the kindest of men, he is adored by his friends.

Speaking some time back at a dinner, Mr. Justice Bucknill said he would mention a secret. Once he rode as a gentleman rider under an assumed name. He added that once someone left him a legacy of £500, which he spent on racing. Let them go in for sport, he said, but never bet, for, in his opinion, a man might just as well pick a hole in his pocket and expect to retain his money.

As a fisherman, of course, Sir Thomas Bucknill has a story to tell. "I am a born poacher," he says. "Once when shooting in North Wales with a member of the Chancery Bar, I divested myself of coat and vest and showed my friend how to 'tickle' trout in a wayside stream. My movements were watched by a local lad who accompanied me on our shoot, and the following year, visiting the neighbourhood, I was told, 'He is in prison for tickling trout. He saw you do it last year. He has been doing it himself since and they caught him.'"

His lordship's recent exploit in arresting "a powerfully built blacksmith" who was assaulting another man outside his house at Epsom will renew the admiration felt for his physical daring, but did not surprise his friends. Muscular judges are not common nowadays, but there is no doubt he is one of them.

As Mr. Bucknill, Sir Thomas represented the Epsom Diivsion of Surrey in the Tory interest from 1892 to 1899, the year in which he was made a judge. His 15 years' service on the Bench entitles him to a retiring pension of £3,500 a year.

It had been feared in Masonic circles that Mr. Justice Bucknill's services would be lost to the craft, as it had been said that he was going to retire to Devonshire. At the meeting of the Home County Lodge, held at Surbiton, however, Mr. Justice Bucknill assured the members that he had no intention whatever of forsaking his "Surrey brethren," and as he would in future have more time at his disposal, he would be happy to devote his services to the furtherance of the craft.

WHAT KIPLING HAS DONE.

Mr. Kipling did this great thing if not for literature, at least for men and men of letters. He expressed emotions in language which was as far as possible from the language of aestheticism. This meant, perhaps, that he could not express very subtle or unusual emotions, that his perceptions were broad rather than fine; but he at least taught the world that there were certain profound manly feelings which might be expressed without the preliminary *unmanning* of aestheticism; and his distinction lies in the fact that he uttered them with vehemence and intensity.—R. A. Scott-James, in the "North American Review."

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FIGHT FOR FREE LABOUR.

EMPLOYERS' FUND.

TRADES COUNCIL HINT AT A COUNTER-SCHEME.

The formation of a big Employers' Defence Fund to stop strikes is announced. According to the "Times" the intention is to create a fund of £50,000,000.

The announcement that a great and far-reaching movement is on foot to consolidate the existing employers' associations of the country into one powerful and well-organized Defence Union, under the title of the United Kingdom Employers' Defence Union, has aroused the greatest possible interest throughout the country, and inquiries for information are pouring in from all quarters, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

A specially convened meeting of the London Trades Council will be held early next month to consider the situation. It is stated that a counter-scheme will be submitted to the Trades Council Conference.

In May last Lord Dysart presided over a meeting in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, and the new organization is an outcome of that meeting.

Those present included many great employers of labour, and a rough scheme was drawn up which has since been subjected to careful examination and revision.

Another meeting was held last week, and the cordiality of the reception accorded to the elaborated proposals may be gathered from the fact that two large manufacturers present promised £50,000 each towards the guarantee fund, and there were other guarantees of £10,000 and smaller sums.

OBJECTS OF SCHEME.

SOME OPINIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION.

In the briefest possible form the following are the present objects of the organization:—

The creation of a £50,000,000 guarantee fund.

The provision of adequate protection for men willing to work and employers willing to employ where such provision is required.

The defeat of Trade Union tyranny.

All existing employers of labour will be invited to join the organization which has the approval of Lord Avebury, the Duke of Bedford, Sir John Bingham, Sir Arthur Clay, Dr. E. C. Clark, (Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge), Lord Dysart, Colonel W. L. Davidson, Mr. Edwin Evans, L. C. C., Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy, Sir John Gray Hill, Dr. G. B. Hunter (Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson), Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Mark H. Judge, Sir Philip Magnus, M. P., Sir Guilford Molesworth, Mr. E. Vaughan Morgan, Mr. Walter Morrison, Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, Mr. W. Raeburn (Raeburn and Verol, Limited), Mr. C. F. Ryder (Tetley and Co.), Dr. F. A. Sibly, Mr. Allan H. P. Stoneham, Mr. F. Danford Thomas, Sir H. Vansittart-Neale, and Mr. E. E. Williams.

SOME OPINIONS.

Everywhere the opinion is expressed that such a movement must command the attention of the employers of the country, both great and small.

There is no disposition to regard it as anti-trade union, and a trade unionist speaking to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" to-day emphatically declared that trade unionists as a whole would welcome the welding together in one great organization of all the employers of labour in the country just as readily as they would welcome the banding into one great trade union of all trade unionists.

"The bigger and more powerful the organization the less will be the danger of strikes," he said.

"There are, on the other hand, persons having a wide knowledge of the trade conditions of the country who believe that the difficulties which confront the Defence Union are almost insuperable.

TRADE UNION POLICY.

"I protest," said one of these, against any employers' union declaring itself, if not actually in favour of at least not against the policy of, trade unions.

"Trade union tyranny is what employers and free workmen have most to fear. Let the Defence Union set out to claim for the employers and for free workmen a perfect freedom of action, and then there will be something real to fight for.

"Trade unionist leaders are determined to exterminate free labour—that is trade union policy. If they succeed, where will the Defence Union be? The union will have some chance of doing good if from the very beginning it sets about the organization of free labour and prepares to fight, if necessary, for the principle it embodies.

"When talking finance, too, it is not necessary to talk in millions. The Shipping Federation, I believe, once spoke of the possibility of levying 2s. 6d. a ton. When that was worked out the amount was £200,000,000, and it would not be encouraging to mention what could have been raised.

"Talking in millions won't impress the trade union leaders. It is men that count, and so it will be with the Defence Union. Let the union organize and prepare to use the free labour of the country."

THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Defence Union makes perfectly clear the purpose of the guarantee fund, and points out that had a guarantee fund such as the union will establish been in existence at the time of the railway strike of 1911 and of the miners' strike of last year, those disputes might have been fought to a finish and a satisfactory and lasting settlement secured.

The guarantee fund will, the leaders of the union urge, defend members against the interference of outside organizations, uphold the inviolability of contracts, and, when strikes are forced on them, will prevent workmen from being intimidated by members of trade unions and any other kindred organizations.

The Defence Union will also deal with what it regards as two great evils arising out of the Trade Disputes Act—boycotting and peaceful picketing. To amend this Act will be one of the objects of the new union, and its leaders maintain that its registration as a trade union is rendered necessary to ensure that it shall enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as the workmen's unions.

The National Free Labour Association has all along declared that employers of labour individually, or employers' associations collectively, will never be able to resist successfully the insatiable demands of organized labour without the advantage of a well-organized method of meeting labour demand by prompt supply, and employers of labour who are not alive to the importance of obtaining, in case of emergency, competent non-society workmen, under sound economic conditions, are clearly behind the times and can never win a complete victory."

TRADE UNION INQUIRIES.

Among leading trade unionists there is a pronounced lack of inclination to discuss the union or its policy, but some profess to regard it as a movement doomed to failure.

"It has been tried before and failed. The difficulties of organizing the employers of the country are just as great as organizing the workers."

Beneath all the comment, however, there is an undercurrent of conviction that at last something may be done to bring the trade, commerce, and industry of the country into a position to resist attack, and maintain some semblance of liberty in dealing with labour.

PROMOTER INTERVIEWED.

One of the promoters of the Employers' Defence Union, interviewed today, stated that the new organization was not being formed in hostility to trade unions of workpeople; on the contrary, it would be ready at all times to meet and negotiate with such unions. "We want, however, to enforce the principle of personal liberty and personal responsibility. We do not object to any man becoming a member of a trade union, if he does so voluntarily, but we do object to the tyranny which is now being shown by these unions."

The outline of the scheme published this morning was stated to be quite accurate, and it was added that early next week a prospectus will be issued.

In that document it will be explained that the union has emanated from the truly prophetic letter by Sir John E. Bingham in the "Times" of January 14, 1902, which has been again brought to light.

This letter followed on articles in the "Times" dealing with employers' combinations after the great engineering strike.

In that letter Sir John Bingham wrote:—

The master engineers, shipowners, etc., won their battle because of the huge size of their business, the rectitude of their cause, and ability to substitute labour, notwithstanding large subsidies given against them by combined trade unions, and if the master engineers had not won, English trade would now have been a pandemonium.

The very success of these large trade fights proves the necessity for a large capital to be guaranteed in order to meet trade disputes which will and must eventually be against trade unions if masters intend to obtain, or compel, fair treatment from the trade union leaders and the men.

DO STRIKES PAY?

(1) BY PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P.

"Strikes do not pay. They are a barbarous, cruel, costly, and ineffective way of trying to remedy the wrongs of labour," says Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., writing in the "Morning Post." "They do not pay the workmen; they do not pay the community; the employers are the only party who can be said in any way to gain by them. They have powers in their hands by which they can speedily more than recoup themselves for any temporary loss a strike may inflict upon them.

"The irresponsible section of the Trade Unions to-day exercise an influence altogether beyond their numbers. They are mainly responsible for the strikes which have taken place in the last two years. The leaders of the Unions have been led more often than they have led. They have allowed themselves to be carried into a turmoil against their better judgment, because they had not the courage to face a temporary unpopularity. This new policy of militancy in Trade Unionism will certainly ruin the movement if it is not subdued. The practise of it during the last two years has been a failure from whatever point of view it is considered. Not for two generations has labour had such favourable conditions for improving its lot by Trade Union action as it had since 1910. Trade has been wonderfully good; unemployment has touched the lowest point on record. It has been almost impossible to get strike-breaking labour: the profits of the employers have been so enormous that they could afford to concede substantial advances of wages without feeling the cost. But in spite of these rare and favourable circumstances the advances of wages have in the aggregate been very slight.

"The first lesson to learn is that the strike is not a means by which any substantial and permanent improvement in the lot of labour can be secured. The second matter arising out of modern economic developments is that the public are now a third party to every big strike, and their interests are quite as important as those of the other two parties. The Trade Unions will have to accept this fact. After all, the community is bigger than organised labour, and it is a mistake for Trade Unionists to suppose that the methods for dealing with labour disputes and the regulation of wages will be just what they desire them to be."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

"The strike to the workers is omnipotent," writes W. J. Davies, President of the Trade Union Congress, in the *Post*. "Both good Labour leaders and good employers alike hate it. This is a paradox, and those versed in the art of negotiation quite understand it. Without the power of the strike even the astute Labour leader would not only be ineffective, but absolutely ignored.

"Trade Unionism took its rise more from the employer than the Labour leader. It came from the unjust employers, who, not satisfied with unfair conditions, placed indignity after indignity on the worker until one of their number had the pluck to rebel, and who by the timid murmurings of the oppressed, was secretly proclaimed a leader. By common consent of the employers, and as they or their friends made and administered the laws, he was persecuted. The persecution, however instead of annihilating the leader produced leaders.

"The old adage that the interests of Capital and Labour are identical is questioned, inasmuch as the limited company's managing director, who may or may not know the trade, has taken the place of the old employer who was as much the creation of a trade as was its products. It may be that the huge factory system is on the whole better for the average earnings of the workers, but the economic commercial age, the speeding up of machinery, the automatic contrivances, and the scientific methods of modern manufacture have produce a segregation. This is seen when the leaders of Capital and Labour are in negotiation in the settlement of disputes.

"The 'down tools' action may be a mistake, and if it is employers are as much responsible for its adoption as the officials of trade societies.

"Instead of keeping to a bargain they often by divers means set off men for no other reason than to set on cheapor labour. Many of them are unfriendly to any form of industrial combination and openly and tacitly approve a manager, and especially a working foreman, who coerce men out of their various Unions. This is why the 'down tools' policy is so rife with men who are either not members of a Trade Union or who have been members for only a few weeks. This policy is in many instances a great mistake, as strikes do both harm to commerce and cause much ill-feeling between not only employers and workmen but between workmen and workmen."

(3) BY PROFESSOR W. J. ASHLEY

Professor W. J. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Birmingham University, writes in the "Daily News":—

"On the workmen's side the sympathetic strike is the outcome—even if, in most cases, the mistaken outcome—of a sense of brotherhood among working men, and of an unselfish readiness to run risks, and, if need be, sacrifice themselves, for men in another trade, it may be in another country, sentiments which are in themselves fine and noble. It would be too much to expect the employers affected to see it in this light; but it is important that the public should realise this aspect of the matter. Moral condemnation of sympathetic strikers is worse than wasted: it does but strengthen them in their principles; and the abused idealist is apt to become a fanatic.

"I feel sure that an outside impartial observer, though he recognised to the full the generosity of sentiment that prompts such action, would advise working men to consider very seriously the expediency of the measure from Labour's own point of view. For, in the first place, the sympathetic strike is usually unsuccessful. And this for several reasons. Unless the grievance of the original strikers can be presented vividly and effectively to the public, a sympathetic strike is pretty certain to be unpopular. Moreover, a sympathetic strike is exceedingly difficult to make effective on a large scale. The less enthusiastic of the members of the union, and especially the middle-aged men with families, will be slow to come out and quick to go back. And under modern conditions there are often so many alternative commodities and ways of getting things done, so little inconvenience occasioned by the temporary lessening of some particular service, that it is nothing like so easy as to alarm the public as the inexperienced suppose. And, in the second place, the sympathetic strike is, broadly speaking, incompatible with collective bargaining—the policy by which trade unions have gained most in the past, and are likely to gain most in the future.

"Of course there are some extremists to whom this consideration will not appeal. They take so pessimistic a view of the industrial situation that they denounce all agreements with employers and advocate ceaseless guerilla warfare. But that is not the attitude of the overwhelmingly larger body of the trade unionists of this country. And these will surely realise, on reflection, that it is hopeless to expect to make agreements with employers if, when peace is made within a trade, it is liable to be disturbed at any moment by quite extraneous circumstances."

28s. 6d. POCKET MONEY FOR A HUSBAND.

MUSICIAN'S BRIEF, STORMY SPELL OF MATRIMONY.

Some months of stormy married life were described in the Shoreditch County Court in mail week when Henry Schwartzman, a musician, brought an interpleader action against his wife to recover a quantity of furniture, clothing, and personal property. Plaintiff, it was stated, came to England on a visit in 1910, and fell in love with a young lady who was now his wife.

A formal marriage contract was drawn up, plaintiff finding £150 and his wife's father a similar sum. The marriage took place in December, 1912, and plaintiff purchased a quantity of furniture and also some jewellery for his wife. His father-inlaw was continually borrowing money; in fact he borrowed some on the way back from the wedding.

Schwartzman, according to his solicitor, discovered that his wife had pawned some of her jewellery to give money to her father, and that she had drawn her money out of the bank. When he made this discovery there were words, and on June 9 her father broke into the house in Sandringham-road, where plaintiff was then living. There were subsequent proceedings at the North London Police Court, which were dismissed. Later plaintiff left his house, and on his return found his wife and some of her relatives in company with a detective.

His wife adopted a wicked device to keep her husband out of the way, said the solicitor. She gave him into custody on the charge of stealing her jewellery, and he was marched off to the police station. Whilst he was in safe keeping the whole of the furniture was hidden away. When plaintiff was released on bail he found his wife had disappeared and that the flat was empty.

When the charge came before the magistrate he said it was one which ought never to have been brought. In order to keep him in custody a charge of a monstrous character was then made against him under the White Slave Act. That charge was dismissed. When plaintiff was released he found that everything, including his music, which he used for the purpose of his business as a bandmaster, and his evening dress suit had gone.

The defending solicitor: I should think the music did not include "Home, Sweet Home." (Laughter.)

After his marriage, plaintiff said, he handed all his money to his wife, who gave him spending money. "She gave me 2s. 6d. to spend, saying that was enough for me." (Laughter.)

The solicitors for the parties spent a considerable time in conference with the Judge, who eventually adjourned the case.

SIR HERBERT TREE AS "PETER PAN"!

CONFESSION AT LUNCHEON TO MR. CYRIL MAUDE.

Mr. Cyril Maude and his company of twenty-four sailed in mail week for Canada and the United States. A farewell luncheon to Mr. Maude was presides over by Sir H. Beerbohm Tree.

It was one of the biggest gatherings of theatrical managers ever assembled in London. Sir Herbert Tree, in his remarks, referred to the honour the King had bestowed upon Mr. Maude in commanding a performance.

Only a few days ago, said Sir Herbert, he read in the Press that the reason why better plays were not produced was because managers had no intelligence. He was perhaps betraying a secret when he said that "Peter Pan" was brought to him. "Oh, how rich I should have been," continued Sir Herbert. "But I thought that the leading part was wrong. 'Peter Pan' has made many fortunes for others. Happy they!"

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Maude said he went to Canada when he was 20 years of age, and worked on a farm for a year. The farmer he worked for was now the keeper of the cemetery at Toronto. (Laughter.) The farmer wrote to him the other day saying how eagerly he looked forward to his visit.

"Whether it was to see whether I am really fitter for the stage or for the cemetery I don't know," said Mr. Maude, "but I hope to prove that I am still more useful to the former than I should be to the latter, and I trust he may not bury those hopes."

It was only of late years, said Mr. Maude, that proper payment had been given to the author; for many years he was a poor snubbed person. It was the speaker's opinion that he had not recovered from th esnubbing yet, for the output of good plays was not sufficiently large to properly supply the market, and the writing of good plays was not sufficiently encouarged.

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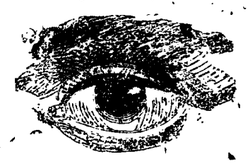

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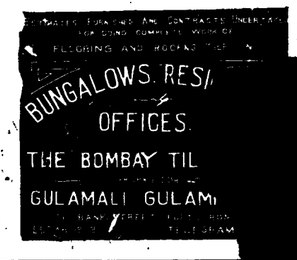

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION

ENGINEERING SECTION.

ELECTRIC HEATING AND COOKING.

An interesting paper was contributed to the Engineering Section of the above Association on Sept. 13, by Professor J. T. Morris, who gave the results of one year's employment of electricity for domestic purposes.

He said that, while the construction of the electric cooker had been improved to a point when it was quite trustworthy, the question which the householder wanted to have answered was, what was the cost? It was the object of the paper, since few figures were available, to give an answer to that question. His statistics gave the units used each day for cooking for five or six persons for a period of ten months. Neglecting exceptional cases, this quantity varied from 5 to 15 units, depending on the quantity of cooking required. The average daily consumption over the whole period was 9·75 units, which, at ½d. per unit, amounted to 4·87d. per day. The running costs for electrical energy to the cooker and for the supply of hot water for all household purposes amounted to 8·87d. per day—that is, less than 9d. per day. With reference to the lighting the maximum weekly consumption was 6.5 units, which, at ½d. per unit, was 3¼d. per week. The total annual expenditure, including telephone, was £24 18s. 5d. It should be borne in mind that a saving of from £25 to £30 had been made in the cost of domestic service, and it was an indisputable fact that a considerable gain had been made on the score of economy, cleanliness and independence.

INSTABILITY IN AEROPLANES.

Mr. F. W. Lanchester directed attention to experiments on the pressure reaction of aerofoils. Taking as his starting-point the ballasted plane, he showed that this type of glider had a certain ambiguity in its flight path, the whole peripheral pressure system being liable to reversal as the result of aerial disturbances of quite minor degree. Types of gliding models having this property, were unsuited to the purposes of aerial navigation, since in the event of reversal taking place an immediate and accelerated descent was the outcome. The conclusions formulated were that although in the absence of knowledge the design of a machine might easily be such that this form of instability would show itself, the danger could be avoided by giving attention to one or two points. The tail should be a directive rather than a weight-carrying organ, and from that point of view the construction of existing machines was open to criticism. Further, the aspect ratio of the tail-plane should be high and the influence of the "wash" as affecting the angle and behaviour of the tail-plane should receive consideration. Any machine which, with a single setting of its directive organ, was capable of flying either way was liable to catastrophic instability.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.

UNIVERSITY AND STATE.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting of the Education Section on Sept. 13, when the general subject under consideration was "The Function of the Modern University in the State." Principal Griffiths presided.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who opened the discussion, referred to the great change in the relationship of the Universities to the State during the last 40 years. Oxford and Cambridge were practically the only Universities of the country 40 years ago, and it was striking to see the enormous growth [illegible] had taken place since then. [illegible]was an idea that the Universi[illegible] were not in close relationship [illegible]tate. It was perfectly true [illegible] State made no grants for [illegible]pport and in no way interfered [illegible] management, except by oc[illegible]ly appointing Commissions, [illegible]ere was really the very closest [illegible]tionship. Those who were respon[illegible]o for the government of the coun[illegible] were practically drawn from the [illegible]o Universities, as were the perman[illegible]nt officials. When an important post [illegible]n the Colonies was to be filled it was [illegible]as likely as not that the Minister of [illegible]State sent to the Master of Balliol and said, "Send me a good man." A man who was forming his Cabinet knew what stuff the man he was inviting was made of and he (the speaker) did not want to see the old system entirely done away with in a hurry. In the same way the clergy, the Judges, and the Press were then very largely supplied from the old Universities. That state of things had altered, but he doubted whether it would ever entirely disappear, and he did not think it would be an advantage if it did. Two great new factors had appeared in the last 40 years, the fastness of the growth of Universities in the big centres of population and the advancement of democratic movement. At the present moment, though it was not so originally, the main differentiation between the newer and the older Universities was not that they studied different subjects or that one was of a higher or a lower type, but that the modern ones were in receipt of State aid at the present time. The position of receiving large State aid introduced an entirely new element.

THE FUNCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

He took it that the function of the University was threefold. Forty years ago the object put before the tutors of the colleges was to raise up a due supply of persons fitted to serve in Church and State. That was the first and foremost function. The second object—and that was especially the work of the Universities in great centries of population—was not to shut up their influence simply to those who were their students, but as far as possible to be centres from which certain ideals would be put forward and certain interests stimulated in the whole of the community in which they were placed. He was not one who despised popular lectures, and he hoped that their influence would extend. He hoped that the Universities in fixing their course of studies—and he spoke with greater freedom than he would have ventured to do a few months ago—would remember that their object was not so much the training of specialists as of the cultivated merchant of manufacture who would have a knowledge of his subject and would also have some interest in the life was quite remote from his ordinary business. The third function was the actual adding to knowledge, and he believed that nothing was more fruitful than that the experienced mind should be brought into contact with the young active mind. They must get rid of the most pestilential heresy of all that existed, that the University was a thing founded to give degrees. He recognized that they were a necessity, but he believed that they were originally invented to stimulate people to work at a time of life when corporal punishment was no longer possible. (Laughter.) Let them get rid of the idea that the University professor ought to spend half his time and all his temper on discussing what the degree regulations should be and in altering them from time to time. He hoped that they would always see so representatives of State Departments on the boards of the modern University, for that was all to the good. As regards the relations of the Universities to Parliament, nobody who had anything to do with public life could help recognising the enormous advantages of University representation in Parliament. There might be reasons for altering, it, but they appealed to a different type of mind from his. The State now recognized the need for financial assistance, and successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had acted wisely and liberally in the policy they had adopted. They had not made big grants at first. Such grants would have been wasted, and a system of progressive increase was the right one. If the modern Universities rose to the full understanding of their functions not only in relation to the State Departments but to the public among whom they were placed, he believed that then and then only would they have really understood their functions and be ready to accomplish their mission. He believed that the present position with regard to the State was more satisfactory and more hopeful than at any time in the past. (Cheers.)

ATMOSPHERE OF THE NEW UNIVERSITIES.

Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., in a paper on "The Professional Outlook of the Modern University," said an important difference between the modern and the other Universities was that of atmosphere. There were those who assigned very special advantages to the traditions, the social amenities, and to the spirit of learning that were associated with the older Universities. The students lived together in an academic centre and breathed an academic atmosphere. That was true, and no one would deny its charm. But it was doubtful whether it could be created in the surroundings of the modern University, either in London or in Bringham, or whether there was any sufficient reason to regret its absence, seeing that the modern University offered other compensating advantages. The *genius loci* was essentially different. A recent writer in "The Times" said:—"Oxford, and what it stands for, is not easily appreciated in the outside world. It is neither the home of massive and unpractical erudition, nor yet a happy and extensive playground for a leisured class. Yet both these views are common, particularly the latter. It is a mistaken notion, which it would be very advantageous to remove." He was afraid the notion was not altogether so mistaken as the writer would have them suppose. It was unfortunately too true that many a young man, not always belonging to the leisured class, went to Oxford, not so much for studious work as in the expectation of enjoying the opportunity of seeing life and of making influential friends, and very ofter he returned practically unfitted for any career requiring perseverance and steady application to duties which might at first seem irksome.

An important feature of the modern University which year by year would be more marked was the earlier age at which it received its students. He was convinced that boys would gain greatly by passing from the secondary school to the University at the age of 17 instead of at 19, and as the teaching in secondary schools was gradually improved they might hope to see the age at which students leave the University to commence the practical work of professional life materially reduced.

THE EXAMINATION PROBLEM.

He had not touched upon the thorny question of examinations, to which far too much importance was generally attached. At present no word of condemnation was considered too severe for them. They were condemned root and branch. But he was inclined to think, when they considered any proposed substitute for them, that there would be reaction against the attack now being made on all external examinations. The teaching in a modern University should be as free as possible, and only under very exceptional conditions should it be subject to control. Great care should be shown in the appointment of the University teacher—in ascertaining his knowledge of his subject, his success in advancing the knowledge of it, and his ability to teach it. But when once appointed he should be free to teach it as he pleased. National education in the future would be largely directed by the modern Universities. They would succeed in bringing University education, properly so-called, with the reach of an over larger proportion of the citizens of this country. They would aim at proving that professional training and true education were not inconsistent with each other but mutually helpful. They would provide the instruction which students needed in preparation for their future occupations, and by means of experiments conducted in their laboratories they would assist in developing the industries around them, and would thus render efficient service to the State. They would encourage the ablest of their graduates to pursue their studies to a later age, with a view to the carrying out of original investigations in various branches of knowledge. They would seek to exercise some control over the secondary schools within their district, so that the instruction therein provided might prove a fitting preparation for University training.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. MacLean, President of the University of Iowa, who has been appointed by the United States Government to report on university education in England, said that he believed that that was the first time the Government of the United States had seen fit to come to England to study university education. Harvard, founded by the Pilgrim Fathers, had received grants from the State until 40 years ago, and Yale was a State institution and received State grants. Although in some of the newer States well-meaning people did tamper with university education, the politician, no matter if ignorant or even corrupt, quickly learnt that he must trust his expect and must not meddle with the university. There was now, he was pleased to say, no schism among the universities of the United States.

Mr. Alfred Mosrey said that the American people had poured out their money willingly for their universities because they believed in them. After all, it paid to educate the people. Business men were prepared to pay almost any salary for the right sort of man with initiative and with all the requisite qualities that a University could confer, provided a man had the necessary ability. Unless they were prepared to complete, the universities and the schools were only going to get the residue. The business men would get the first call because they were willing to pay the higher salaries.

Principle Hadow (Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne) urged that in arranging its scheme and its curriculum a modern university ought to keep very largely in view the particular circumstances of the district in which it was situated. That was wise as a matter of intellectual economy. He did not imply, however, that the education given must be merely utilitarian.

PREFERENCE TO THE OLDER UNIVERSITIES.

Sir James Yoxall, M.P., said that 40 years ago it was not always the ablest persons whom the universities sent into the service of the State. Charles Lamb was kept away when many a duffer went to Oxford and Cambridge. Even yet it was not the case that every man turned out with the hall-mark of the universitiy, and by that franked into the public service, was the best man possible. They had men emerging from the modern universities having won their way by their own capacity and with hardly any help whatever, and demanding their place in the sun and their chance in the world. What they met was this, that emerging at the same time from one of the older universities was some young man of far inferior capacity but of higher social advantages, with whom they were put into competition on entering the service of the State. Unless they were very careful indeed to democratize the Civil Service and throw every department open to the ablest person, they would shortly have a conflict between the masses and the few in which the universities would come off very badly, unless they horoughly democratized themselves and threw their doors very wide open indeed. When young, rough, crude power, force, and ability came into contact with polished mediocrity, the polished mediocrity was sure to suffer. Fifty years hence everybody would be educated up to the secondary school level and the number of university graduates would be increased ten times. Where were the salaries coming from for those people? The great difficulty in the future would be to find occupations for men of such high qualifications as in the past had been thought to imply a right to high pay. They must develop the idea that the highly educated ploughman or bricklayer could still remain a ploughman or bricklayer at a ploughman or bricklayer's pay, but with the added comfort of a good education. (Cheers.)

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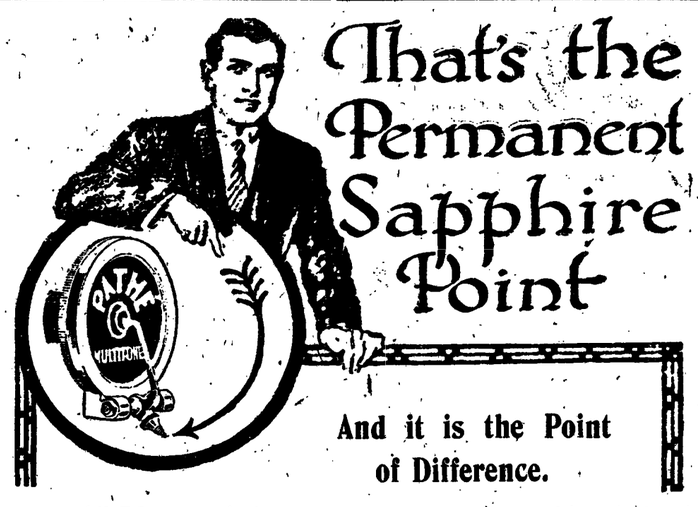

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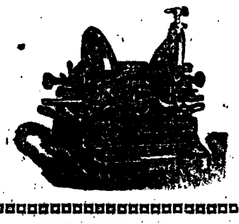

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 26

One of the features of the season's new modes is the popularity of silk and satin for outdoor wear. Taffetas, moire, broche, and glace silks are all in great favour both for coats and for complete costumes, and satin is also worn a great deal. Indeed, a long black satin coat, lined with some bright-coloured silk, is really an essential for the well-dressed woman; it is both an elegant and a useful wrap, and now that the cooler days are with us it is very handy to slip on over a light dress, and always presents a becoming appearance. Glace silk is being used a good deal for costumes for immediate wear, and the coat-and-skirt style is usually adopted. The coats are generally slightly high-waisted, and a belted effect is imperative, while the basques are usually cut small and often rather full.

THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

The blouse in one form or another is always with us, but the style varies so much that it is impossible to complain of monotony in this connection. There are some signs of the return of the pouched effect in front. This used to be carried very much to excess; possibly there may have been a little tendency to the other extreme of late. A little easiness rather than fulness is what is wanted to produce a graceful result. Our illustration shows a very charming blouse cut with the now very fashionable waistcoat effect. The blouse itself is of Nattier-blue ninon over white lace. The white lace vest is edged with a frill of white chiffon, and the elbow-sleeves are finished with similar frills. The deep collar is of Nattier-blue velvet, which is also employed to cover the tiny buttons used to fasten the vest. The ninon is hemstitched all round the yoke.

A TASTEFUL HAT.

Velvet is the rage just now in the field of millinery, but if it was introduced when the weather was unsuitably warm it is certainly both pretty and appropriate for autumn wear. Our clever illustration shows one of the smartest style for the new season's millinery. The hat is composed of Saxe-blue velvet, while a narrow edging of Saxe tulle on wire surrounds the brim. The butterfly is of tulle edged with velvet, and holds two upright ostrich feathers of the same hue. An upright adornment of some kind is imperative in every stylish hat, and some of the newest feathers are so lofty as to be perfect Eiffel Towers; but extremes of this kind should be avoided by people of good taste.

A SMART COAT AND SKIRT.

What is termed the new "long-waisted" effect is to be seen in the illustration we give of a useful coat and skirt. In other words, having become tired of placing the waistband much above the natural waist, it is said that Madame La Mode is now going to shift it down towards the knees. Our design shows nothing so extreme as that, although the waist is much lower than for a long time we have been accustomed to see it, and the coat has a "hip band." The costume is of biscuit coloured cloth with dark-brown satin revers, cuffs and buttons. The hat is of brown velvet to match the satin, while a touch of brilliant colour is given to the toilette by the airy bows of cerise-coloured tulle.

VICAR OF 74 WEDS GIRL OF 19.

UNUSUAL INCIDENTS.

A 74 year-old vicar was married to a school teacher of 19 at Whitchurch near Cardiff, on September 21 and the wedding was marred by some unusual incidents, says the Cardiff correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

The bridegroom was the Rev. Joseph Miller, vicar of Great Bolas, Shropshire, and the bride Miss Dilys Roberts, of Llandaff. The couple first met six months ago, when the young lady took up an appointment in the village school. The subsequent announcement of their aproaching marriage caused some stir in the countryside, and the aged vicar declared that it was for the benefit of his parochial work that he was marrying so young a wife.

The place and time of the wedding were kept a secret, and although the news leaked out that the marriage would take place to-day there was much speculation as to whether the ceremony would be performed at Llandaff Cathedral or at Whitchurch. Large crowds congregated in the vicinity of the parish church shortly before 2 o'clock, and the building soon became filled. At 2-30 there was still no sign of the wedding party, and the congregation became restless. A quarter of an hour [redacted] the bridegroom arrived in a taxi from the Great Western Station. He entered the church and conversed for several minutes with the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd Davies, the vicar of Whitchurch, who was to officiate.

Time was going on, and it now only wanted five minutes to 3 o'clock. The bridegroom appeared perturbed, and he moved restlessly backwards and forwards near the altar steps. The officiating clergyman then walked down the nave, and was constrained to remark to the congregation the necessity of observing silence.

He also remarked that he had married couples in 20 minutes before today, but he was very doubtful whether there would be time to perform the cremony on this occasion.

DIVIDED SERVICE.

About two minutes to three the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. She was very pale, and was evidently greatly agitated. The vicar announced that he would be unable to perform the ceremony in the usual order, but would commence at the portion of the service containing the interrogatories to the bride and bridegroom. These were put by the vicar and responded to, and a hurried adjournment was made by the bridal party to the vestry, where the register was signed just as the clock struck three! A little later the party came back to the altar, and the remaindor of the service was gone through.

As the bride and bridegroom entered a motor-car to drive away, a photographer got on the step on the opposite side for the purpose of securing a better view of them as they entered, but scarcely had the door been slammed to before the chauffeur drove off at full speed.

The photographer was taken by surprise, and to have jumped off the car when it was travelling at high speed would have meant serious injury. Instead of attempting it, he climbed through the window and sat facing the bride and bridegroom until they reached the house.

The driver of a second car wrongly concluded that everybody entitled to ride had gone, and drove off without the bride's father and her sister, who had to wait among the crowd until the driver had discovered his mistake and had returned.

The aged vicar is a man of considerable attainments, and is the author of a four volume work on the historical and speculative exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

21st Sunday after Trinity, 12th Oct. 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Smart in F. Hymns 528, 297, 311, 200. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Woodward in A.; Hymns, 290, 184, 370. Collection for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (St. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 Holy Communion. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: R. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul.—Service by the Clergy St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazgaon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Services; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain; Rev. John Mackenzie, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. John Mackenzie.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service, a Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. P. Rushforth.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. R. Atkins, 6-30 Evening Service Preacher: Rev. F. R. Atkins 5 p.m. Sunday Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell. 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class, open to all.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statue, Byculla, Congregationalist Rev. J. Malelu, Pastor.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's Meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. Friday prayer meeting at 8-30 p.m. All services in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service. The staff of the Central Telegraph Office will celebrate their annual thanksgiving service at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.). The Rev. Father Rembold, S. J., has consented to preach.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemachar, S.J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 5-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). 6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m. Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

The Catholic staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway will offer a Thanksgiving High Mass at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 12th October, 1913, in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burto's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5. 5-30, 7-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. Daily Masses; Children Mass, 8-30 a.m.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur, Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandez.

Evening Service, Rosary Sermon and Benediction at 7 (S.T.)

Garrison Church (St Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

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